

# Dearer overdrafts and home loans likely after jump in Bank rate

Government has approved an exceptionally large increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 12½ per cent. The effect will be to raise interest rates throughout the financial system, with the cost of bank overdrafts and building mortgages likely to rise soon. The move was taken in order to maintain growth in the money

supply at between eight to 12 per cent in the coming year. The major banks are likely to wait to gauge reaction on the money markets after the weekend before reaching any decision on overdrafts. But the Building Societies Association holds its monthly meeting today and will face considerable pressure for a quick decision to raise mortgage rates.

## Government acts to tighten control of money supply

hit more correspondents of bank overdrafts as a result of the increase in the rate over the growth of supply.

Government has decided in its target for growth at 8 to 12 per cent a year to meet its objective. It has an exceptionally low rate in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate of 10 to 12½ per cent.

It is unlikely that the key to rates, before the

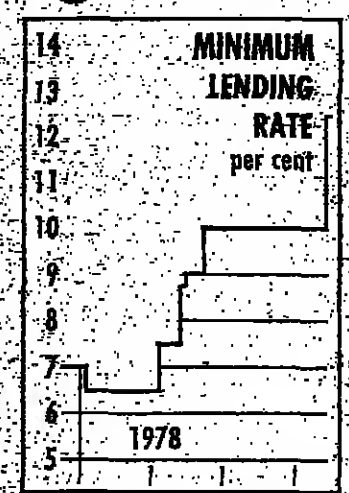
weekend. They will want to see how the money markets respond to the move, and it may take several days for the latter to settle down.

Nonetheless, bankers were talking in terms of some increase in base rate being inevitable next week from the present 11½ per cent.

A one per cent rise, for example, would mean that the rate for blue chip industrial borrowers to 13½ per cent and the rate for most personal borrowers to somewhere between 15½ to 17½ per cent.

For the building societies, the pressure on time is much more acute. The Council of the Building Societies Association holds its regular monthly meeting today and it will have to make a quick decision on whether to recommend an immediate rise in interest rates.

Last night it appeared that some building society leaders were reluctant to support an



October, and the increase in clearing bank interest rates at the end of last week, has made the societies increasingly uncompetitive in terms of attracting new savings.

Although there had been an improvement in the inflow of new savings during September and early October, the societies have been running down surplus liquidity very steadily for most of this year to meet the heavy demand for mortgages.

The reason why the Government considers a rise in the general level of interest rates to be necessary in the first place arises from its view of the prospects for controlling the money supply in the months ahead.

The two major constituents of money growth are public and private sector borrowing from the banking system. At the moment both sectors are active borrowers and the

aim of raising interest rates is two-fold: first to raise the cost of borrowing by the private sector, and hence to deter it; and second, to make the rate of return on government debt so attractive that investors will take their money out of circulation and by government paper instead.

The new 8-12 per cent target for monetary growth does, in fact, represent a minor tightening on the system. The base on which it has been set is a conservative one as a result of the slow growth in the money supply—an annualized rate of some 7 per cent—during the summer.

This, however, did not particularly impress financial markets last night. The price of gilt edged stocks fell by up to 75p and shares also reversed early gains after the announcement.

Financial Editor, page 27

## Healey defends Government's economic record from Tory attack

Batfield

Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stoutly defended the Government's economic record in the Commons today only a few days after the Tory Party's attack on his leadership.

Mr Healey said the Government's economic policy was sound and that the economy was doing well. He said the Government's policy was to keep inflation under control while maintaining growth.

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inflation. The Chancellor also showed that the Government was taking a tough line on discussions with other member states about the proposed European Monetary

system. The Government started with the firm belief that an EMS must not have a built-in deflationary bias. For this reason the economic and financial obligations it entailed must fall on stronger countries no less than on weaker ones. It is the Government's policy to keep inflation under control while maintaining growth.

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Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at the Field of Remembrance at St Margaret's, Westminster.

## family's car seized

City, Nov. 9.—The car of Senator Pedro Rodriguez, aged 35, was seized by masked men today. They identified themselves as members of the out-let League of September 11th group.—Reuters.

## Times' row

row in The Times writes on why it had to go together in farms. In the view John Terrance, the first World

## Building work near West Bank settlement angers US

From Michael Krieger, Jerusalem, Nov. 9.

Israeli workers guarded by soldiers have begun breaking the ground for housing units at a new site near the existing Jewish settlement of Maale Adumim on the occupied West Bank, in spite of the delicate stage of the peace negotiations in Washington.

Maale Adumim is situated in the Judean hills between Jerusalem and Jericho. Labourers using two large earth moving machines and teams of workers are working today at the site, which is about two miles to the west of the existing settlement. It is being officially described as an extension of it.

The decision to begin the ground breaking work has angered American officials who are attempting to prepare the way for the negotiations regarding the future of the West Bank which are supposed to begin after the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

It is contended in Israeli political circles that the work is merely an empty gesture aimed at placating right-wing elements who fear that the Government is about to abandon its commitment to settle Jews on the West Bank.

Mr Gideon Palti, the Minister of Housing has said that no houses will be built during the current fiscal year which ends next March.

He insists that the work constitutes merely a "strengthening of the present settlement". About 250 people live in Maale Adumim and the settlement's secretary said a further 1,200 have applied to live there.

Patrick Regan writes from Washington: The American

spokesman for the Middle East peace negotiations here said today that Washington had not been informed of any intention by Egypt to suspend the talks.

Reports have come out of Egypt and Israel that the negotiations are once again in difficulty and that President Sadat was thinking of calling a recess.

The spokesman said that Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, would see the Egyptian delegation later. The Egyptian ministers have just returned from Cairo and will inform the Americans of their Government's latest thinking.

The spokesman said he believed that none of the matters already agreed between the two sides had been brought into question again by either Egypt or Israel.

President Carter, who held a press conference in Kansas City this morning, said that the question of linking the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and proposed negotiations for a comprehensive peace settlement was being discussed.

He said that Mr Meacham Begia, the Israeli Prime Minister, had told him that Israel would have preferred a comprehensive settlement to a bilateral treaty with Egypt, and all parties agreed that there was a link between the two parts of the Camp David agreement.

Mr Carter said that his personal preference was for language proposed by the Americans for the preamble to the treaty, stating that both sides would work for the speedy completion of the proposed settlement of the questions relating to the West Bank and Gaza, mentioned in the Camp David agreement. He did not give any details, however.

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## Ministers told action king

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## Libel action lost

Miss Vanessa Redgrave, her brother, Corin, and four other members of the Workers Revolutionary Party lost their High Court libel action against The Observer yesterday. The jury decided that an article published by the newspaper libelled them, but that their reputations had not been materially injured.

## Cabinet secrecy

The New Statesman published a minute from the Prime Minister indicating his veto for refusing to disclose details about Cabinet

## Mrs Thatcher replies to Mr Churchill

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said in an exchange of letters with Mr Winston Churchill, MP, whom she dismissed as a spokesman on defence after he had voted against the renewal of Rhodesian sanctions, that she also felt strongly about Rhodesia but that party unity must come first.

## Iran Cabinet offer rejected by Muslims

The Iranian military Government ordered action against agitators throughout the country and asked Shia Muslim leaders to help to maintain order. The religious leaders rejected the offer and urged their followers to continue their struggle against the Shah. The opposition National Front called for a continuation of strikes until a national government was formed.

## Miners claim 40pc

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers endorsed a claim for 40 per cent pay increases, giving a rate of £130 for faceworkers, and a four-day week. It will be submitted to the National Coal Board on November 23.

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Mr Clement Freud, the Liberal MP, who came first in the ballot for private members' Bills, is expected to introduce one on a subject dear to Liberals' hearts: It is thought that his Bill may be on proportional representation or freedom of information.

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## S African authorities act to stop press conference by judge

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, Nov. 9

Documents on South Africa's information scandal, which are unofficially described as "more startling than last week's revelations" were today handed over to the Government by Mr Justice Anon Mostert.

On Tuesday night Judge Mostert was dramatically relieved of his commission to inquire into alleged exchange control irregularities relating to the activities of the defunct Department of Information.

The handover of documents was made in the judge's home town of Pietermaritzburg, Natal. It came after a day of high-powered manoeuvres, apparently to an attempt to prevent Judge Mostert from making further disclosures of evidence laid before him.

When officials heard yesterday that the judge was expected to address a press conference at 4 pm in the Pietermaritzburg afternoon, an application was made in the Supreme Court at Pretoria just after 3 pm for an interdict to prevent that. Two lawyers, representing an unnamed branch of the Government, applied to Mr Justice Theron in chambers, but he ruled that he had no jurisdiction in the matter and that no file was available to him.

At 3.30 pm Senator Owen Horwood, the Minister for Finance, spoke to Judge Mostert on the telephone. The judge had earlier travelled to Pretoria to collect papers from his office, and later confirmed that after talking to Senator Horwood he had agreed voluntarily to hand over the documents at 11 am today.

Instead of addressing a press conference yesterday, Judge Mostert issued a brief statement at 3.45 pm that he had nothing to say and that it was not likely that he would make a statement later. He appealed for privacy for himself and his family.

Official anxiety for the recovery of the documents was

disclosed by an Afrikaans press report today quoting Dr J. H. Loo, the Secretary of the Finance Department, as saying he would "take action" if they were not returned today.

The withdrawal of the commission to Judge Mostert, who last week made disclosures of evidence which he said revealed "corruption in the wider sense of the word", continues to be heavily criticized in spite of the statement by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, that it did not involve interference in the judiciary.

The attempt to silence him by legal means has been attacked by MPs and experts on constitutional law. Professor A. S. Mathews, head of the law faculty at Natal University, said: "This seems to fit into a pattern of suppression of information on important issues."

The Johannesburg Star comments editorially today on the disbandment of the Mostert Commission: "The overall impression left by this undignified affair is that if commissions show signs of embarrassing the Government politically, the Government will go to almost any lengths to gag them."

The Prime Minister has appointed Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of the Interior, as acting Minister for Rural Relations in place of Dr Cornelius Mulder, who resigned on Tuesday. Dr Mulder is expected to give evidence to the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry which is to replace the Mostert inquiry.

That Mr Schlebusch is merely "acting" has reinforced speculation that Dr Mulder hopes later to return to high office. It might be, however, merely an indication that Mr Botha intends to make a wider reshuffle of his Cabinet before long.

Mr Botha's complaint that the press is not giving him a chance to investigate the information affair peacefully has increased apprehension that tighter press laws may be revived.

## 'Times' letter outlines agreement

The management of Times Newspapers yesterday sent a letter to each of its 4,300 employees giving a general outline of the proposed agreement with unions by November 30.

The letter was signed by Mr M. J. Hussey, managing director and chief executive. He said yesterday that it would "cut through the rumour, speculation and half-truths that have been circulating within the company and outside."

"It should be clear to the staff that our intention is to breathe new life into our papers, not close them down," he said. "The benefits we are offering are generous and will affect everyone. The conditions we are asking for in return are far from unreasonable."

The agreement we plan to reach by November 30 will provide a firm basis for the development of the company into the 1980s. We in management are anxious to know the future and convinced that the great majority of our staff are very keen to share in its prosperity."



HOME NEWS

# Miners' union leaders endorse claim for 40% pay increases and a four-day week

by Donald MacIntyre  
Labour Reporter

On November 23 the National Union of Mineworkers will formally submit a claim for 40 per cent pay increases and a shorter working week. Any Government hopes that the miners' leaders might take a softer line on pay while talks between ministers and the TUC continue disappeared yesterday when the union's executive endorsed a claim along the lines approved by its policy-making conference in July.

The claim seeks a new rate of £110 a week for faceworkers, excluding incentive payments, from next March and an eight-month agreement that would restore the miners' traditional settlement date of November 1 from next year.

Mr Joseph Gormley, the union's president, dismissed the suggestion that any new understanding on the economy between unions and the Government might affect the issue. He added: "We are following the TUC policy on free collective bargaining. We think that we shall be responsible in our negotiations. The figures might frighten some people but we believe that if you have a coal industry you have got to attract the right kind of people."

He emphasized that the four-day week, which would cut miners' time at work by 7½ hours, would be a priority of the claim, and would contribute to the fight against unemployment. He suggested, however, that it might be achieved without affecting production costs too adversely.

The NUM leaders do not expect the National Coal Board, which, as things stand at present, would be compelled to offer a deal within the 5 per cent guidelines, to reply, on November 23. Nor do they see serious negotiations starting until soon after Christmas.

The board is certain to make much, in any reply, of the rate at which average earnings have increased because of the incentive scheme. September figures show that they have risen by about £13.80 a week.

The NUM will make clear that it expects the claim to be met on basic rates and that the fact that the earnings of some faceworkers may be approached by the £110 minimum sought in the claim is irrelevant to negotiations.

Mr Gormley easily survived an attempt by the militant Yorkshire area leaders to call for an inquiry into allegations about outside financial interests made after his appointment last year to the board of a subsidiary of a Canada-based company, Williams Hudson.

Most of his left-wing opponents showed no enthusiasm for the call at yesterday's meeting and Mr Gormley said the executive had "completely rejected" the move, which was merely an attempt at personal "character assassination".

The attack brought the number of troops wounded by terrorists in Northern Ireland this year to 119.

A dispute over the Government's introduction of a temporary order to enable prisoners to be remanded in their absence from courts continued yesterday, despite attempts by Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to defuse the anger.

Mr Peter McClachlan, a former Unionist politician who is chairman of the Northern Ireland peacekeeping force, sent a telegram to the Queen complaining about the new order, which was introduced to counter the prison officers' continuing work-to-rule.

Adding his criticism to that of prison officers, Mr McClachlan said: "I am deeply concerned that your Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has, in the substance and manner of his enactment of an Order in Council in relation to the remanding of prisoners, shown a complete lack of regard for the rights of the individual and for the principles of the rule of law."

The following are the texts of Mr Winston Churchill's letters to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her replies:

Dear Margaret—The last thing I wish to do is to burden you with more problems at the present. However, as I think you are already aware, I believe most strongly that we have an obligation to honour to the peoples of Rhodesia—black and white alike—that requires us to lift sanctions and to make the internal settlement. Furthermore I am convinced that this is the only hope of preventing the vital mineral wealth of Rhodesia and ultimately of Southern Africa, falling under Soviet control.

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## Bakers defy leaders to resume work

By Robin Young  
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Despite union threats of expulsion, the three-day-old bread strike is losing support. This morning some of the largest bakeries will be fully manned as workers defy their union.

Mr Peter Davies, chairman of Allied Bakers, said that the return to work was accelerating and only three of the company's 45 bakeries in England and Wales were shut yesterday.

Rank-Hovis-McDougal said it produced almost half its normal output yesterday and only nine of its 60 bakeries were closed yesterday. Ten were fully manned.

The Bakers' Federation promised to protect strike-breakers from disciplinary action by the union, whose president, Mr Terence O'Neill, president of the bakers' union, denied that the strike was collapsing.

Six pickets were arrested in Ipswich yesterday after an attempt to prevent delivery vans from leaving a bakery, and three in Bradford.

In Scotland, panic buying has been reported by housewives who mistakenly believe that the strike has extended to Scotland.

## Trial return for ambulancemen

Glasgow's 500 ambulancemen have agreed to resume normal working for a two-week trial period from Monday. The service has been cooperative this week because they refused to drive two models of Bedford ambulances, which they say are unsafe.

## Guarantees of continuous production are sought from 'Times' unions

Continued from page 1

offered very generous terms. They are particularly attractive to those over 60. Remember, redundancy is voluntary.

All these benefits will take up two thirds of our planned savings. The balance will be reinvested into the company through new plant, etc, which we need to support our considerable expansion plans.

In return for this package of benefits, we are asking for: 1. Guarantees of continuous production; 2. If our readers and advertisers cannot rely on our

papers, they will go elsewhere. Almost 12 million copies of our papers have been lost this year, including 1.5 million in the past four weeks.

2. A new dispute procedure, to be honoured: There are bound to be disagreements in our complex business. But we have to find a way to solve them without damaging the papers and without losing wages.

3. New working methods: Replacement for old machinery and new equipment are available which can help produce bigger and better papers and produce them more efficiently. It is already working

all over the world, so why not here? Quite apart from equipment, there are many other ways that greater flexibility of work can be introduced in most areas.

4. Appropriate staffing: We all know that in some departments we have more staff than we need. So it is important to reduce the numbers to a reasonable level through voluntary redundancy.

This is what we want to negotiate by November 30. A package of one-day benefits in exchange for agreement to our proposals. Your chapel officials can give you copies of the documents. If we have not done so already, and

office concerns have chosen its central location as the ideal for their headquarters. As well as excellent housing to rent or buy, your employees have available a wide range of social, sporting and cultural activities.

With the quality of life the historic county town of Northampton offers, who needs them anyway?

For further information contact Leslie Austin-Crowe, Chief Estate Surveyor, Northampton Development Corporation, 2-3 Market Square, Northampton NN1 Telephone (0604) 34734

Mr Charles H. Johnston, Q.C. the sheriff principal, reserved judgment at an accident inquiry at Kirkcaldy, Dumfries and Galloway, yesterday, into the deaths of an elderly woman and her two grandsons in a holiday caravan. He said a decision could not be expected before the new year.

The three people need not have died had the owners of the caravan acted on a warning that its gas fire was faulty, Mr Forbes Gibb, the procurator fiscal, said. Instead, the three walked into a trap.

He said that the caravan owners' report to a gas company representative that there were no complaints about the fire "goes beyond negligence".

Mrs Mary Craig, aged 72, of Liverpool, and Douglas and Graham White, aged 14 and 17, died after inhaling carbon monoxide fumes in a caravan at the Auchenlurie Holiday Farm, Catehouse of Fleet, near Kirkcaldy.

## British Rail seeks early meeting to avert train drivers' stoppage threat

By Our Labour Staff

British Rail last night began trying to arrange an early meeting of the industry's negotiating body in an attempt to prevent a national train drivers' dispute.

Without saying whether a full strike was contemplated, the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF) yesterday rejected an arbitration award and said that without a satisfactory offer it would be in dispute.

The move comes after a decision by the Railway Staff National Council, which rejected Lord McCarthy, which rejected a claim for payments to 20,000 drivers in recognition of incapacity to work.

The tribunal, whose findings have already provoked some Southern Region drivers into threatening regular one-day and two-day strikes from November 23, instead proposed £314 a shift payments for drivers in charge of high speed trains.

Mr Ray Buckton, the union's general secretary, said after yesterday's executive meeting in London that he was seeking an immediate meeting of the Railway Staff National Council, "with a view to informing all parties to the machinery of negotiation that unless a satisfactory offer is made in respect of our claim, a dispute will exist between the society and the British Railways Board".

Mr Buckton said the executive would be convened next week to consider the position. While British Rail is helping to arrange the council meetings, there may be objections to the stand adopted by ASLEF from the two other rail unions, general secretary, said after yesterday's executive meeting in London that he was seeking an immediate meeting of the Railway Staff National Council, "with a view to informing all parties to the machinery of negotiation that unless a satisfactory offer is made in respect of our claim, a dispute will exist between the society and the British Railways Board".

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## Marine hurt in Ulster booby-trap blast

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

A Royal Marine was seriously injured when a bomb was exploded by remote control as his patrol approached a housing estate on the outskirts of the republican village of Crossmaglen, South Armagh, yesterday.

An emergency operation was performed on him in Belfast. Security experts believe that the booby-trap bomb was detonated by a radio-controlled device, one of the Provisional IRA's most advanced terrorist devices.

The attack brought the number of troops wounded by terrorists in Northern Ireland this year to 119.

A dispute over the Government's introduction of a temporary order to enable prisoners to be remanded in their absence from courts continued yesterday, despite attempts by Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to defuse the anger.

Mr Peter McClachlan, a former Unionist politician who is chairman of the Northern Ireland peacekeeping force, sent a telegram to the Queen complaining about the new order, which was introduced to counter the prison officers' continuing work-to-rule.

Adding his criticism to that of prison officers, Mr McClachlan said: "I am deeply concerned that your Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has, in the substance and manner of his enactment of an Order in Council in relation to the remanding of prisoners, shown a complete lack of regard for the rights of the individual and for the principles of the rule of law."

The following are the texts of Mr Winston Churchill's letters to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her replies:

Dear Margaret—The last thing I wish to do is to burden you with more problems at the present. However, as I think you are already aware, I believe most strongly that we have an obligation to honour to the peoples of Rhodesia—black and white alike—that requires us to lift sanctions and to make the internal settlement. Furthermore I am convinced that this is the only hope of preventing the vital mineral wealth of Rhodesia and ultimately of Southern Africa, falling under Soviet control.

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# Mrs Thatcher 'feels strongly' too on Rhodesia but unity comes first

By Fred Emory  
Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, said last night that she felt just as strongly over Rhodesia as her party rebels did, but collective responsibility among the party leadership had to come first.

In an exchange of letters with Winston Churchill, MP for Streatham, who was dismissed early on Thursday as a spokesman on defence for defying Shadow Cabinet instructions in voting to end Rhodesia sanctions, Mrs Thatcher stated in a handwritten postscript: "I too feel strongly about events in Rhodesia—we all do."

It was a clear indication where Mrs Thatcher's heart lay on the issue.

However, her head governed the decisions. She believed it was pointless for a party pretending to be ready to govern to indulge in gestures, so the Shadow Cabinet decision was for abstention on the sanctions order.

Mr Churchill was one of 116 Conservatives who defied the party one-line whip. Seven Ulster Unionists also voted against the order. But as junior spokesmen on defence, with Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, junior spokesman on Northern Ireland, Mr Churchill knew in advance the consequences of defying team discipline.

Others, said to be fewer than five, of Mrs Thatcher's front-bench team, had to be reminded what was expected of them. Mr Biggs-Davison voted against the order, Mr Churchill, preferring to leave it to Mrs Thatcher, waited too long. She dismissed him even before receiving his letter of resignation.

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# Shoppers try to watch for suspect sugar

About 200 bags of sugar

about 200 bags of sugar a batch believed to be contaminated by dioxin after all being sold in the UK, it was disclosed yesterday. The police reported that the sugar was produced in the British Sugar Corporation in York. Detectives are investigating the possible sabotage.

Environmental health officers advised customers who bought sugar at Frank Dea market in York, to check numbers stamped at the bottom of the bags. The codes 196L78, 396L78 and 496L78 n rain polished in grain.

It was emphasised that it was not a health hazard unless eaten in quantities.

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# ADVANTAGES OF BELONGING TO THE SILENT MINORITY.

First impressions of the Citroën CX can be quite misleading. If ever a car was designed to delight the eye then surely this is it.

In truth, the elegant lines of the CX owe far more to the dictates of practical requirements than to any aesthetic considerations. Its aerodynamic styling makes it an exceptionally quiet car to drive at any speed.

It reduces wind noise by allowing the wind to sweep over, under and around the car. For extra good measure, there's a high level of sound insulation in the CX which reduces road noise.

Benefits of aerodynamic styling don't end there either. The shape of the CX offers minimal wind resistance, which is an aid to effortless acceleration. Its wind cheating design also accounts for greater fuel economy with the CX Pallas (5 speed, manual gearbox) returning a pleasantly astonishing 39.8mpg at a constant 56mph (7.1 l/100 km at 90 km/h)\*.



Airflow across Citroën CX.

A unique feature of the CX which contributes further to quietness is that the car body is attached by means of rubber mountings to the underframe. (This carries the wheel suspension, steering, braking system, engine and gearbox assembly.) The rubber mountings have the effect of soundproofing the passenger compartment by filtering engine and mechanical noise. Vibration and noise due to road shocks are also filtered.

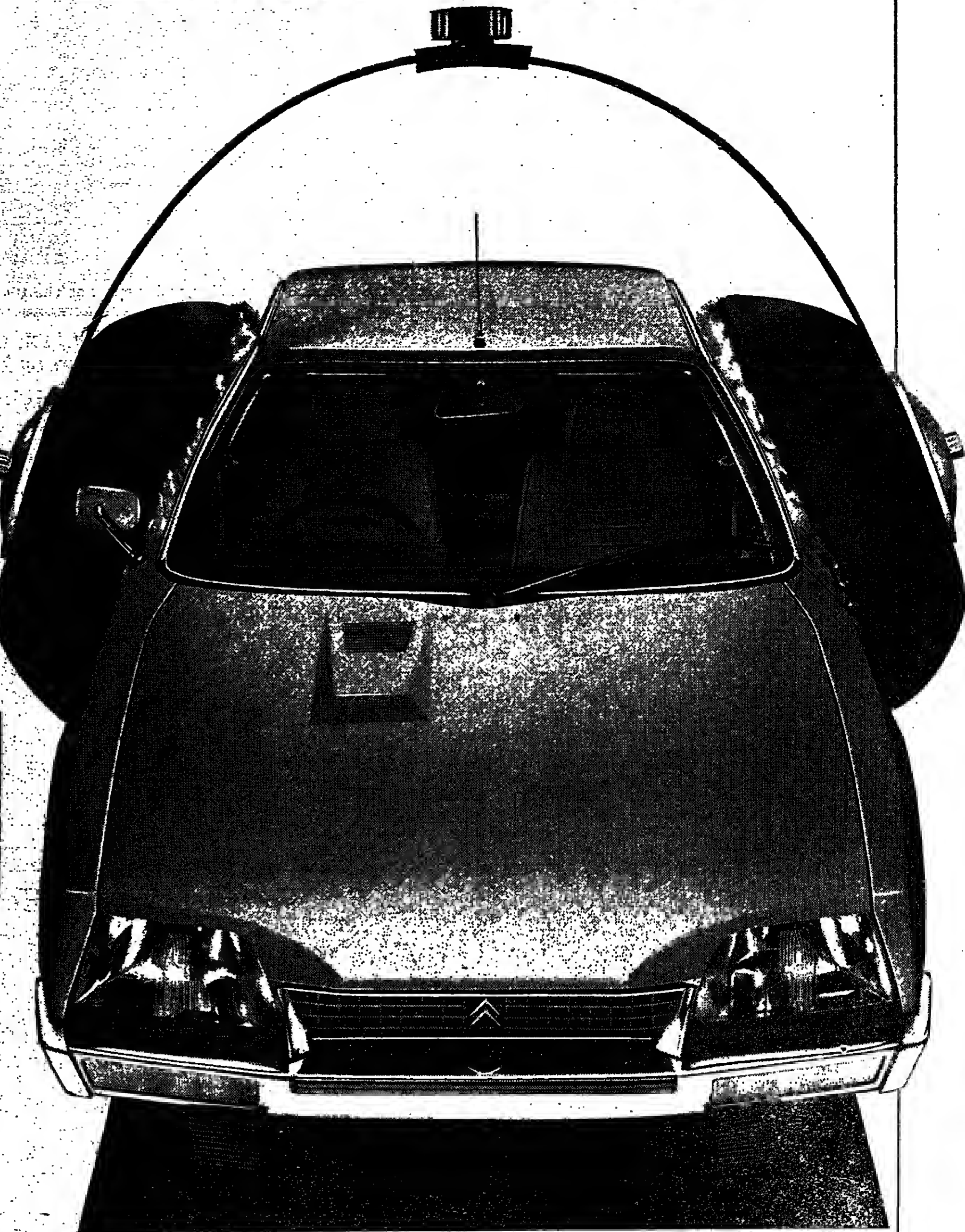
Steering is Citroën's unique Vari-Power system. No other car has a steering which can match it. When parking it's finger light, and power-returns to a straight line position immediately the steering wheel is released.

On the open road, VariPower steering grows progressively firmer with increasing speed. Deviation from a straight line is negligible in the CX, even on a motorway in strong cross winds. It also prevents wheels being deflected by road surface irregularities so that the driver is always in complete control.

## UNSURPASSED FOR COMFORT.

However long a journey, driver and passengers remain comfortable in the CX and arrive relaxed and uncramped. The seats give excellent back and leg support, hugging as if moulded to the very shape of your body.

Suspension plays a major part in comfort on long trips. Citroën's celebrated



Illustrated: CX2000 Super £5199.48.

hydropneumatic system is unsurpassed for comfort and safety in any car at any price.

A ride in the CX is remarkably smooth with all bumps and road shocks being absorbed. More impressive though, in the case of a tyre blowout at, say, 70 mph, the combination of Citroën's hydropneumatic suspension and CX steering geometry maintains directional stability and keeps the car safely under control, even when braking.

Joining the silent minority could be a lot less expensive than you might think. £4966.65 would buy you a CX 2000. The range extends up to the luxurious, longer wheelbase CX Prestige Injection C-matic at £9254.70 with a choice of engines (carburettor, fuel injection and diesel) and manual or C-matic transmission.

All CX models have recommended service intervals of 10,000 miles and have

a 1 year guarantee. The suspension is guaranteed for 2 years (max: 65,000 miles).

A selection of the 16 models in the CX range			
MODEL	BHP	TOP SPEED	PRICE
CX 2000	102	109mph	£4966.65
CX 2000 Super	102	109mph	£5199.48
CX 2400 Super (5 speed)	115	112mph	£5813.73
CX 2500 Diesel Super (5 speed)	75	97mph	£6040.71
CX 2400 Pallas (5 speed)	115	112mph	£6398.73
CX 2400 Pallas (C-matic)	115	111mph	£6582.42
CX 2400 Pallas Injection (C-matic)	128	112mph	£6917.77
CX 2400 GTI Injection (5 speed)	128	118mph	£6979.05
CX 2400 Safari Estate	115	109mph	£7971.68
CX 2500 Diesel Safari Estate	75	90mph	£6315.66
CX 2400 Familiale	115	109mph	£6081.66
CX Prestige Injection (C-matic)	128	112mph	£9254.70

Prices include car tax, VAT and inertia reel seat belts but exclude number plates. Delivery charge £68.04 (inc. VAT). Prices are correct at time of going to press.

Please enquire about our Personal Export, H.M. Forces and Diplomatic schemes and Preferential Finance scheme. Check the Yellow Pages for your nearest dealer. Citroën Cars Ltd., Mill Street, Slough SL2 5DE. Tel: Slough 23808.

## CITROËN ^ CX.

\* Simulated urban driving 18.6 mpg (15.2 l/100 km), constant speed driving 75 mph (120 km) 30.1 mpg (9.4 l/100 km).

CITROËN ^ CX











## WEST EUROPE

# M Barre expects flow of investors' money to boost French economy next year

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Nov 9

For the first time since taking over as Prime Minister more than two years ago, M. Raymond Barre spoke optimistically about the progress of his plan for the economic recovery of France. In a broadcast today he prophesied that by the middle of next year "the purification phase" would be over and private investment money would start to flow again into industry.

Mr. Barre's radio interview came the day after a Chinese meeting during which President Giscard d'Estaing announced that "the patient and quiet work of the French is beginning to bear its fruits". This was due to the strength of the franc and the improvement in the external trade figures.

Both the President and M. Barre are agreed much more has to be done to slow the inflation rate and cut unemployment, but according to the Prime Minister the improved conditions will start boosting investment and so increasing the amount of work available by the middle of next year.

He said that his aim was to cut the inflation rate to 7.5 per cent and hold salary increases to 9.5 per cent. There was no intention of reflecting the economy, but the stability created would prompt private investors to put up the capital themselves.

The broadcast coincided with the eighth anniversary of the death of General de Gaulle and M. Barre sought to draw two lessons from his example. The first was that in difficult times France had to stay on guard to remain master of its destiny. "In a particularly difficult world this lesson must not be forgotten and believe me that the Government thinks of it every day."

The second lesson was that "nothing can be achieved without hope and nothing can prevail against hope. In 1940 hope had to be welded to the will in order to do what General de Gaulle did. In the most difficult situations the French must have hope welded to their soul because they can have confidence in the future of their country."

He spoke bitterly about the recent series of strikes. Most

of these were in the public sector, he said, where jobs were guaranteed and there was a regular progression of salaries. Strikes today affected among others the docks, rubbish collection and airport staffs. The in large ports like Bordeaux, Marseilles and Dunkerque, less than a week after the end of the national seamen's strike.

The Paris dustmen have voted to resume their four-week series of "running" strikes, which have already led to the Army being called in to clear the rubbish.

The 24-hour strike by the airport staffs has not affected flights, although at Orly the strikers jammed open the electrically operated doors turning the concourse into a wind tunnel. Parking lot barriers were also jammed open, making it impossible to collect fees, but the carmen doors were closed. The escalators, public address systems, telescopic gangways and closed circuit television screens were not working.

Postal workers have been called out again, according to regions, between November 21 and 23.

## Memory of General de Gaulle lives on

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Nov 9

Eight years after his death, commemorated today by ceremonies at Colombey-les-Deux-Églises and in Paris, the memory of General de Gaulle is still green in the mind of his fellow countrymen, and not only of those old enough to have known or seen him.

President Giscard d'Estaing sent General Vanbreckers, the head of his military household, to place a wreath of red roses on the grave at Colombey. Madame de Gaulle, who left her home "La Boisserie" recently to enter a home run by nuns in Paris, attended one of the two requiem Masses. Services were also held in Paris.

Commercialisation of the general's memory does not exceed the bounds of decency. More surprising, perhaps, is the popular success of the exhibition devoted to General de Gaulle which was opened on October 36 at the Hotel de Ville by President Giscard d'Estaing, and which has taken all the organizers completely by surprise.

Each day more than 4,000 people have visited it, and today the numbers were larger still. The police had to put up crash barriers to control the flow of people and the inner courtyard of the building were full. To cope with the rush, the exhibition is being kept open until 10 pm for three days until Saturday.

## Plan to stabilize Tower of Pisa

Pisa, Nov 9.—The Italian Government plans to make the Leaning Tower of Pisa more stable, Signor Giovanni Stanetti, the Public Works Minister, said today.

He told environmentalists that the first stage would be to stabilize the water-bearing stratum of soil under the tower, whose list is partly due to changes in the water content of the soil.—Reuters.

## OVERSEAS

# Muslim leaders refuse to cooperate in Iran security moves

Tehran, Nov 9.—Iran's new military Government today ordered action against agitators throughout the country and, in a gesture of conciliation, asked Muslim leaders to help to maintain order. The opposition National Front responded with a call for continued strikes against the Shah's regime.

Leaders of the Shia Muslims said that they would not accept the military Government and urged their followers to continue their struggle "against tyranny and injustice".

In the religious centre of Qom the three Shia leaders, Ayatollah Shariat Madani, Ayatollah Golpayegani and Ayatollah Marashi called for Muslim unity and avoidance of anything that could harm or slow down the movement.

After a two-hour Cabinet meeting today, the Government of General Gholamreza Ashari ordered provincial governors to put into force security measures and bring leaders of recent violence to trial.

Later in the day the National Front called for a continuation of strikes until a national government was formed. It urged its supporters to ensure essential services to the people, such as food and electricity, and to avoid demonstrations which it said could be used by the authorities as pretexts for killing.

Dr. Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the National Front, is due to arrive in Tehran early tomorrow after two weeks of consultations in Paris with religious and political opponents of the Shah, including the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini.

In Paris, Dr. Sanjabi had issued a statement calling for the overthrow of the Shah and an end to martial law. Tehran was quiet today as the Muslim weekend, followed by a religious holiday, began in the afternoon. A tank was guarding the British Embassy burnt in the violence on Sunday. The Government announced that universities and secondary

# Resentment erupts in violence White life-style ange deprived urban black

From Lawrence Pintak  
Lusaka, Nov 9

The anti-white violence which erupted in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, this week was the culmination of years of repressed resentment by the black masses against their former colonial masters.

No matter how much foreign aid the West pours into black Africa, no matter how many schools or roads it builds, the vast majority of the population continues to live in primitive villages or in filthy, disease-ridden urban ghettos, while the white minorities reside in a comfort not dissimilar to that enjoyed in colonial days.

For most Africans, independence has had little tangible effect on their lives. They can sing of how they freed themselves from the oppression of Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal, go through the charade of elections, and defend themselves when abused by a white man, but for most, life is little different.

Except for the ruling élite, they have not seen the big houses and big cars promised by those who led them to independence. Instead, the Africans who flocked to the cities, seeking Western success and standards and expecting suddenly to "live like the white men do" have met only disappointment.

Their big houses have turned out to be mud and cardboard shacks—the lucky ones have tin roofs—jammed into vermin-infested shanty-towns. Instead of cars, some have bicycles, the others walk. Unemployment in the cities is rampant, and the most menial job, such as a house servant, is just as fierce as it was in colonial days.

Rare is the white who is not approached on the street several times a week by Africans begging for work. The average houseboy in Zambia earns about £30 a month, a garden boy about half that.

Much of black Africa remains heavily dependent on white expertise. From the oil rigs of Nigeria, to the factories of Kenya, from the copper mines of Zaire to the diamond mines of Botswana, whites hold the key positions.

"If the whites left, our country would go to a halt," one senior official said, of Zambia, where despite the presence of some 30,000 white expatriates, the economy is crumbling. Black African leaders blame the "colonialists, neo-colonial-

ists, imperialists, fascist racists" of the West—14 after independence. Pre-Kenneth Kaunda of Zam holding Britain responsible for the shortage of powdered milk.

Since winning their free black governments, with exceptions such as Kenya and Botswana, have had a record in seeing that people reap the benefits of independence.

In Zaire, "citizens" obligatory form of a order by President Mobutu in most parts of the vast country are barely aware of the existence of the Government.

In Tanzania President Nyerere's great experiment has been generally a disaster. Twin Rwanda-Burundi are economically not to say the least Uganda's economy is worth mentioning.

In Zambia, economic management—beginning failure to use the profit copper to diversify the economy at independence—couple of inability to develop: country has resulted in shortages, rampant unemployment and inflation.

Through it all, the African sees the white living in ease. The Government realizes the import of the white expertise economy, but the peasant probably does not.

Convince him—as the black press has been doing the past weeks—that what are potential Rhodesias will erupt into violence. The Zambian editors trying to sweep the dust under the carpet there have been beatings and innumerable racial confrontations. N the violence has broken to the surface, many wonder if the Government may have already too poisoned for a while to walk again down the road without over his shoulder.

Some of the bitterness and has reached such a point that the potential implicit Rhodesias are too ter contemplate. "No threat to whites" Lombe Chibwe, a Zambian press has been d the past weeks—that what are potential Rhodesias will erupt into violence. The Zambian editors trying to sweep the dust under the carpet there have been beatings and innumerable racial confrontations. N the violence has broken to the surface, many wonder if the Government may have already too poisoned for a while to walk again down the road without over his shoulder.

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## Five killed in Spanish bingo hall fire

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, Nov 9

A fire in a basement bingo hall in the northern Spanish town of Calahorra killed five people and injured 18 others, according to reports reaching here today.

About 60 people were playing bingo at the time, fewer than usual because there was a football match being broadcast on the Spanish national television network.

Most of the survivors escaped through a narrow door which led from the hall to a cinema upstairs. The heat was so intense that it set parked cars outside the building ablaze, and their petrol tanks exploded.

## Case of booby-trap radio goes to Supreme Court

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Nov 9

An important test case of the legitimate rights in self-defence of property is to go before the Supreme Court of Appeal, after the Appeal Court at Rheims today judged itself incompetent to rule on it.

The case involves two burglars who blew themselves up when they tried to steal a booby-trapped radio left in the country home of M. Lionel Legras, a garage owner.

One of the burglars was killed and the other lost an eye and, since M. Legras freely admitted booby-trapping the radio as a deterrent to thieves, he was tried for manslaughter

and wilful injury and sued for damages by the injured burglar.

In May he was given a token 600 franc fine and a suspended eight-month sentence by the tribunal at Troyes, but M. Legras appealed. He wanted to be tried by an assize court with a jury so that his fellow citizens could pass judgment on him. He argued that since legitimate defence was a deliberate act of violence the assize court should judge it.

This was the way the appeal court at Rheims ruled today. Setting a booby-trapped device, it said, was a deliberate act and therefore was a crime in the penal sense.

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## Commonwealth arms call to help Zambia

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Commonwealth countries are being invited to provide urgent military and financial help to Zambia, after the recent raids by Rhodesia.

Mr. Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary-General, said yesterday that a variety of military equipment, in addition to Britain's contribution, was required to help Zambia withstand the Rhodesian attacks.

Mr. Ramphal, who has just returned from a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda, and was in Lusaka during the latest Rhodesian raid, said that there was a widespread belief that South Africa had been involved in the attacks. It was strongly suspected, he said, that Mirage aircraft of the South African Air Force had been deployed against Zambia, and that the previous incursion, South African helicopters had been used.

"People find it difficult to believe that Mr. Smith would have committed the war without South African concurrence, to put it at its lowest," Mr. Ramphal said. "Certainly a deepening South African involvement is widely believed throughout the front-line African states." If President Kaunda's friends among the West did not come to Zambia's aid, Mr. Ramphal added, he would have nowhere else to turn but to the Soviet side.

## Amin promise called a lie by Dr Nyerere

Dar es Salaam, Nov 9.—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said today that the promise by President Idi Amin of Uganda to withdraw his troops from the north of Tanzania was a lie. "I have a duty and my duty is to kick this aggressor out," President Nyerere said.

Dr Nyerere also ridiculed messages of mediation he had received from other African heads of state and said: "I expect a clear cut message directed at Amin saying 'Get out of Tanzania'. I expect brotherly African countries to say to me 'Kick him hard if he does not get out of your country'."

President Amin had said he would pull back about 3,000 troops from Tanzania if he received assurances from the Organisation of African Unity that Tanzania would not invade Uganda or any Ugandan colonies.—Reuters.

The signs are that Zaire's creditors will be told to wait as they are about committing to financially support widely discredited Mr.

## Sceptical W cautious on Zaire aid plan

From Our Own Correspondent  
Brussels, Nov 9

Zaire and its princely creditors began meeting here today plans for restoring it to ailing economy.

As well as representatives of Zaire, Belgium, the United States, France, Britain, Japan and Holland from the World Bank, European Commission, International Monetary Fund are also attending the conference.

The conference is a to the meeting held shortly after the Shaba province was the massacre of Mr. Zaire was then about \$80m (£40m) gency aid, but in only about half was over.

## Executive Council forced to recognize Rhodesia's feuding private armies

From Nicholas Ashford  
Salisbury, Nov 9

Just over a week ago Mr. Joseph Masungu and his wife, Viola, both senior officials of the Reverend Ndembingi Sithole's wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), disappeared on their way home from the organization's headquarters in Salisbury.

They have not been heard of since and are now presumed to be the latest victims of the increasingly violent feuding between Rhodesia's black political parties as they prepare for the advent of black majority rule.

There are at least five separate armies in the field (not to mention the gangs of armed bandits roaming the countryside) and the situation is becoming as complex and as dangerously chaotic as the civil war in Lebanon.

Most of the fighting is still being done by the Rhodesian security forces, the majority of whom are black, and the two armies of the Patriotic Front, Zipra and Zania, although the two guerrilla groups have frequently turned their guns on each other.

However, the emergence of "private armies" belonging to two of the internal black parties—Zanu (Sithole) and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC)—has added a dangerous new dimension.

The existence of these "private armies"—which are euphemistically called them—first became public three months ago when Rhodesian television screened a documentary about a UANC force

in the Msana tribal trust land, north-east of Salisbury.

Since then the authorities have clamped down on information about the existence and activities of these armies except to admit that certain "frozen zones" were being assigned to guerrillas to facilitate the return of Patriotic Front guerrillas who wanted to give themselves up. Several hundred guerrillas are believed to have done so.

However, reports about intimidation, kidnapping and killings allegedly being carried out by these armies reached such a pitch that this week the ruling four-man executive council set out a series of "principles" which the "private armies" should follow.

These laid down that the first loyalty of these forces should be to the government and not to a political party, and also made clear that they came under the ultimate authority of the regular security forces.

Both the UANC and Zanu (Sithole) have admitted having "military wings" although they denied that they indulged in political thuggery or intimidation. Little is known about the size or composition of these forces, except that the core of the Zanu (Sithole) forces consists of men trained by President Amin's army in Uganda. This may explain why most of the allegations of intimidation arise from the activities of Zanu forces.

However, a church organization in Salisbury has received sworn statements from Africans living in two "frozen areas", both of which are under the control of Zanu (Sithole).

This first refers to the Nam-

bursiya tribal trust land, north-east of Salisbury.

The state in Zanu demand a people on a roster large by village.

"They demand meat only, and we run out of chickens and will soon be slaughtering our cat people are being killed, especially if they [the guerrillas] sometimes take it whose husbands they

"There are frequent meetings which on end. One started the morning and we five in the evening meetings people are sing Sithole song, a to support only Sith have all been for Sithole party cards each and every wee pay another 25 cent

"Some people the life is so di would prefer to be security forces the guerrillas."

One of the few of these private i Gibson Megaromoni ter in the transition ment and a memb below United Peop zation (Zanu) wh believed to beve e r own.

He has publicly the intimidation v armies will impos tions and be these after Rhodesia be pendent. He has c investigation of t "whose members i victimise others i their party."



man given pledge of  
continued strong  
presence in Asia

"It will be a steady and phased out withdrawal. Originally, the United States had 54,000 troops in South Korea this year. In April the plan had been modified and only 3,500 troops would be withdrawn by the end of the year.

Next year 2,400 ground troops are to be withdrawn reducing the American Army's strength to 11,000 troops, including headquarters and two brigades by 1980. However, Mr. Brown promised the South Koreans that the United States would continue to maintain a strong air presence on the peninsula.

Mr. Brown said that Carter's plan the final group of some 9,000 combat troops are to be withdrawn in the 1980s. This would leave 10,000 troops in Korea and an additional 5,000 men in support roles in South Korea.

Colombo, Nov. 9.—Giri Lanka's appeal court today barred a special presidential commission from investigating the conduct of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the former Prime Minister, during her tenure of office, during the 1977-78 period. The court issued a writ blocking the investigation in response to a petition by her.

The commission of three senior judges was appointed by President Juvana Jayawardene in February to investigate alleged abuse of power under the Bandaranaike Government.

The appeal court ruled that the presidential panel could not inquire into Mrs. Bandaranaike's conduct during "the period before that date because 'the law does not have retrospective effect'."

M. Shiva Pasanapathy, the Attorney-General, asked the court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against the ruling and asked it to say the law did have retrospective effect.

The court said it would reply to both requests tomorrow.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said later that the writ would apply only to Mrs. Bandaranaike and that the commission could proceed to investigate other officers and officials who had served in her Government.

—Reuters

judge, Mr. Nazarov, have seemed bizarre to observers. One was my secretary, who at the same time was bringing the transcript round to your office."

A transcript is essential in Mr. Podrabinski's case, as he decided at the trial to defend himself, but was then forcibly removed to the cells after his 27 requests for the right to defend himself, call his own defence witnesses and provide him with relevant documents—had all been rejected and he had begun to protest about it "langarao court." As a result neither he nor a defence lawyer was present during the proceedings. The defence's reluctance to produce the transcript may relate to the severe criticism which the trial has provoked and to official fears that an accurate transcript would show the verdict of guilty to be completely unjust and thus seems plausible in the light of an unofficial transcript which recently reached the West. Based on notes made by Mr. Podrabinski's father, who was allowed to see him, the transcript was issued by the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, the group to which Mr. Podrabinski belongs.

Attached to the transcript is

From Our Correspondent  
Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 9

Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, arrived in Kuala Lumpur last night in a 47-gun salute usually accorded to heads of government.

Mr. Teng and his party of 39 which includes his wife and Mr. Huoeng Hua, the Foreign Minister, comes within weeks of a similar tour by Mr. Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister of Vietnam.

The programme of this four-day visit includes two sessions of talks with Dato Hussein Oni, the Malaysian Prime Minister.

The impression here is that to the aim of Mr. Teng's visit is to countenance any claims Mr. Dong might make to his talks with leaders of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean), of which Malaysia is a member.

an 18-page analysis of the case by a senior Moscow lawyer, Mrs. Olga Kalistratova. She documents the judge's violations of legal procedure, especially his refusal to call any defence witnesses or to obtain relevant documents needed by Mr Podrahinek in answer to the charges. She contends that the defence should be annulled and, in the absence of a *corpus delicti*, the case quashed.

Similar points were made in a 15-page submission by Mr Podrahinek's British lawyer, Brian Wrobel. QC and Mrs Kalistratova, they sent their criticisms of the trial to the appellate body, the Russian Supreme Court. Meanwhile, Mr Bloom-Cooper's efforts to obtain his client's release have been repeatedly blocked by the Soviet Embassy in London.

A third attack on the conduct of the trial comes from Mr Yuri Zhelezov, a 22-year-old engineer, whose release from a mental hospital was facilitated by Mr Podrahinek. His protest to Mr Rudenko, the Procurator-General, is printed in issue number 12 of the Workers' Commission's *Information Bulletin*, which has just reached London.

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From David Cross  
Washington, Nov. 9  
Mr. Alvin Earl Rist, a retired  
British police inspector, gave  
evidence here today that James  
Earl Ray, the convicted assas-  
sin of Dr. Martin Luther King,  
appeared to be "completely  
amiable" during various con-  
versations they had about two  
years ago.

Mr. Rist was a sergeant with  
Scotland Yard's Flying Squad  
in 1968 when Mr. Ray was  
arrested at Heathrow airport.  
He was wearing the same  
dark Ray-Ban Mr. Ray during the  
two months he was held in  
London before his extradition.

A statement given by Mr.  
Rist to congressional investiga-  
tors earlier this year had im-  
plied that, Mr. Ray had com-

ferred to the murder. Mr. Elsie told investigators on this occasion that although Mr. Ray "did not actually come out with it . . . it was there in the conversation that he had done it."

During today's public cross-examination here, Mr. Elsie did not claim that Mr. Ray had privately pleaded guilty to him. He did say that Mr. Ray had admitted to him that he had fired his gun with his fingerprints on it when he panicked at the sight of a policeman or a police car shortly after the shooting.

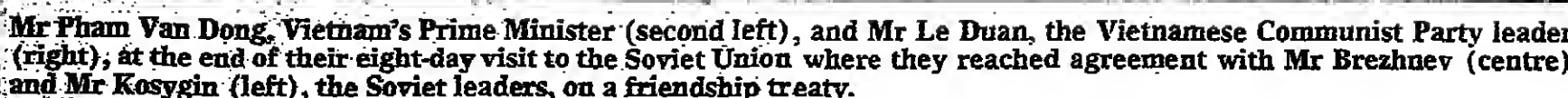
Mr. Elsie was appearing before a session of the assassinations committee of the House of Representatives which today resumed its hearings into the killing of the civil rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Memphis, Tennessee, in March, 1968. Mr.

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

A version of the British Harrier vertical take-off fighter aircraft developed by the United States aircraft manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas, made its first flight yesterday at the international airport at St Louis.

The prototype, which is designated the AV8B, hovered above the runway at 130ft for seven minutes.

After further tests at St Louis, the aircraft and a second machine of the same type are to be flown to the naval test centre at Patuxent River for further evaluation.



From Our Own Correspondent  
Delhi, Nov 9

India's ruling Janata Party has received a consolation prize after Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress Party failed to win in rural southern India, gaining control of greater Bombay from a Congress alliance in yesterday's municipal elections.

The Janata-led Progressive Democratic Front defeated both wings of the Municipal Coögress Party, securing 85 of the 140 seats on the local authority in India's leading financial and industrial centre. The results contradicted fears that Mrs Gandhi's win in the nearby southern state of Karnataka would affect the outcome in Bombay.

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## US MID-TERM ELECTIONS

## Mr Brown's California victory boosts his presidential chances

From Ivor Davis

Los Angeles, Nov. 9

One minute after the polls closed in California, the CBS television network predicted that Governor Jerry Brown, the Democratic incumbent, had easily won re-election for another four-year term by defeating Mr. Ronald Reagan, the Republican challenger.

This lightning assessment was not without foundation, as the 40-year-old bachelor governor triumphed with 56 per cent of the vote against the former state Attorney General's 37 per cent.

However, the most intriguing fact about Mr. Brown's victory was that, in winning so easily, he projected himself firmly as an important figure in the national political arena and has strengthened his chances of being a likely contender for the 1980 presidential campaign.

Mr. Brown insisted at his victory party in a noisy Los Angeles hotel that he would serve his four-year term, but he did not rule out completely

any moves in 1980. Flanked by his father, Edmund, a former California governor, Mr. Brown said: "The President is doing a good job and Teddy Kennedy is very strong, so I have lowered my expectations. But I am not locking myself into or out of anything."

Mr. Brown has proved that he is an adroit politician, for he virtually presented himself as being more Republican than the Republicans, garnering a heavy vote on traditional conservative issues like budget-cutting, lowering taxes, and promising to pare civil service jobs by 10 per cent.

On the eve of the election, Mr. William Buckley, the noted political commentator, said: "Any Democrat who adopts the Republican platform cannot lose."

Last June he saw the way voters were thinking when they passed overwhelmingly Proposition 13, a measure to slash property taxes. Until then Mr. Brown had opposed the issue, but while his

opponent was on holiday in Hawaii the Governor quickly became one of its most ardent supporters.

Yesterday a Los Angeles Times poll showed that the young governor had also appealed to a remarkably wide cross-section of voters. The newspaper said: "Philosophical middle-of-the-roaders went for Brown by a clear 30 per cent; independents favoured the Governor by 29 per cent; white Catholics, noting the Governor was a former Jesuit seminarian, gave him a 45 point lead over his opponent. Jews favoured him by 54 per cent, Mexican-Americans by 63 per cent, and blacks by 19 per cent."

The only voters that gave Mr. Younger an even chance were white Protestants.

It was never a real race and Mr. Brown's victory speech, which came two and a half hours after the polls closed, reiterated his "join and sustain" policy.

Elections round-up, page 18



Mr. Bill Clements, the newly elected Republican Governor of Texas, displays a newspaper with a banner headline giving the lead to his opponent.

## List of the newly elected members of the House of Representatives

This is a list of newly elected members of the House of Representatives for the ninety-sixth Congress of the United States.

One result is outstanding, that in the first district of South Dakota where postal ballots remain to be counted. Last night the Republican candidate Mr. Len Thorsness had 64,582 votes and the Democrat, Mr. Tom Dachele, had 64,543. There is to be a recount.

In the results, which have been issued by Associated Press, the letters R (Republican) or D (Democrat) before the candidates' names indicate the party which held the seat previously. The numbers refer to the House districts in each state.

Where states have one representative only the notation AL (at large) is used instead of a district number. Sitting members are denoted by (x) after their names.

**ALABAMA**  
R 1 Jack Edwards, Rep (x)  
R 2 William Dickinson, Rep (x)  
D 3 Bill Nichols, Dem (x)  
D 4 Tom Bevill, Dem (x)  
D 5 M. D. Rouse, Rep (x)  
D 6 John Buchanan, Rep (x)  
D 7 Richard Shelby, Dem

**ALASKA**  
D AL Don Young, Rep (x)

**ARIZONA**  
R 1 John J. Rhodes, Rep (x)  
D 2 Morris K. Udall, Dem (x)  
D 3 Bob Stump, Dem (x)  
D 4 Eldon Rudd, Rep (x)

**ARKANSAS**  
D 1 Bill Alexander, Dem (x)  
D 2 Ed Bethune, Rep (x)  
R 3 John P. Hammerschmidt, Rep (x)  
D 4 Beryl Anthony, Dem

**CALIFORNIA**  
D 1 Harold T. Johnson, Dem (x)  
R 2 Don H. Clausen, Rep (x)  
D 3 Robert T. Matsui, Dem (x)  
D 4 Vic Fazio, Dem (x)  
D 5 John L. Burton, Dem (x)  
D 6 Philip Burton, Dem (x)  
D 7 George Miller, Dem (x)  
D 8 Ronald V. Dellums, Dem (x)  
D 9 Fortney H. Stark, Dem (x)  
D 10 Don Edwards, Dem (x)  
D 11 Leo J. Ryan, Dem (x)  
D 12 Paul M. McCloskey, Rep (x)  
D 13 Norman Y. Mineta, Dem (x)  
D 14 Norman Shumway, Rep (x)  
D 15 Tony Coelho, Dem (x)  
D 16 Loco Panett, Dem (x)  
D 17 Charles Pashayan, Rep (x)  
D 18 Bill Thomas, Rep (x)  
D 19 Robert J. Lagomarsino, Rep (x)  
D 20 Barry M. Goldwater Jr., Rep (x)  
D 21 James C.orman, Dem (x)  
D 22 Carls J. Moorhead, Rep (x)  
D 23 Anthony DeLoach, Dem (x)  
D 24 Henry A. Waxman, Dem (x)  
D 25 Edward R. Roybal, Dem (x)  
D 26 John H. Rousset, Rep (x)  
D 27 Robert K. Dornan, Rep (x)  
D 28 Julian Dixon, Dem (x)  
D 29 Augustus F. Hawkins, Dem (x)  
D 30 George Danielson, Dem (x)  
D 31 Charles M. Wilson, Dem (x)  
D 32 Glenn M. Anderson, Dem (x)  
D 33 Wayne Gilchrist, Rep (x)  
D 34 Dan Rostenburg, Rep (x)  
D 35 Jim Lloyd, Dem (x)  
D 36 George E. Brown Jr., Dem (x)  
D 37 Jerry Davis, Rep (x)  
D 38 Jerry Patterson, Dem (x)  
D 39 Robert E. Badham, Rep (x)  
D 40 Bob Wilson, Rep (x)  
D 41 Lionel Van Deerlin, Dem (x)  
D 42 Clair Borgener, Rep (x)

**CONNECTICUT**  
D 1 William R. Cotto, Dem (x)  
D 2 Christopher J. Dodd, Dem (x)  
D 3 Robert N. Glavin, Dem (x)  
D 4 Stewart B. McKinney, Rep (x)  
D 5 William Ratchford, Dem (x)  
D 6 Anthony Toby Moffett, Dem (x)

**DELAWARE**  
R AL Thomas S. Evans Jr., Rep (x)

**FLORIDA**  
D 1 Earl Hutto, Dem (x)  
D 2 Dan Rostenburg, Dem (x)  
D 3 Charles E. Bennett, Dem (x)  
D 4 Bill Chappell Jr., Dem (x)  
D 5 Richard Kelly, Rep (x)  
D 6 C. W. Bill Young, Rep (x)  
D 7 Sam Gibbons, Dem (x)  
D 8 Andy Ireland, Dem (x)  
D 9 Bill Nelson, Dem (x)  
D 10 Dan Claitor, Rep (x)  
D 11 Don Mitchell, Dem (x)  
D 12 Ed Stacks, Dem (x)  
D 13 William Lehman, Dem (x)  
D 14 Claude Pepper, Dem (x)  
D 15 Dante B. Fascell, Dem (x)

**GEORGIA**  
D 1 Bo Ginn, Dem (x)  
D 2 Dawson Mathis, Dem (x)  
D 3 Jack Brinkley, Dem (x)  
D 4 Elliott H. Levitas, Dem (x)  
D 5 W. C. Fowler, Jr., Dem (x)  
D 6 Larry G. Gandy, Rep (x)  
D 7 Newt Gingrich, Rep (x)  
D 8 Lewis McDonald, Dem (x)  
D 9 Billy Lee Evans, Dem (x)  
D 10 Ed Jenkins, Dem (x)  
D 11 Doug Barnard, Dem (x)

**HAWAII**  
D 1 Cecil Heftel, Dem (x)  
D 2 Daniel Akaka, Dem (x)

**IDAHO**  
R 1 Steven D. Symms, Rep (x)  
R 2 George Hansen, Rep (x)

**ILLINOIS**  
D 1 Bennett M. Stewart, Dem (x)  
D 2 Morgan J. Murphy, Dem (x)  
D 3 Mario Russo, Dem (x)  
D 4 Edward J. Derwinski, Rep (x)  
D 5 John C. Danahy, Rep (x)  
D 6 Henry J. Hyde, Rep (x)  
D 7 Cardis Collins, Dem (x)  
D 8 Dan Rostenkowski, Dem (x)  
D 9 Sidney R. Yates, Dem (x)  
D 10 Abner J. Mikva, Dem (x)  
D 11 Frank Annunzio, Dem (x)  
D 12 Philip M. Crane, Rep (x)  
D 13 Robert McClellan, Rep (x)  
D 14 John N. Erlenborn, Rep (x)  
D 15 Tom Corcoran, Rep (x)  
D 16 John B. Anderson, Rep (x)  
D 17 George M. O'Brien, Rep (x)  
D 18 Robert H. Michel, Rep (x)  
D 19 Tom Rostenburg, Rep (x)  
D 20 Paul Findley, Rep (x)  
D 21 Edward Madigan, Rep (x)  
D 22 Daniel B. Crane, Rep (x)  
D 23 Melvin Price, Dem (x)  
D 24 Paul Simon, Dem (x)

**INDIANA**  
D 1 Adam Benjamin Jr., Dem (x)  
D 2 Floyd J. Fithian, Dem (x)  
D 3 John Brademas, Dem (x)  
D 4 J. Danforth Quayle, Rep (x)  
D 5 Elwood Mills, Rep (x)  
D 6 David Evans, Dem (x)  
D 7 John T. Myers, Rep (x)  
D 8 Lee Hamilton, Dem (x)  
D 9 Philip R. Sharp, Dem (x)  
D 10 Andrew Jacobs Jr., Dem (x)

**MISSISSIPPI**  
D 1 Jamie L. Whitten, Dem (x)  
D 2 David R. Bowen, Dem (x)

**MISSOURI**  
D 1 William Clay, Dem (x)  
D 2 Robert Young, Dem (x)  
D 3 Richard Gephardt, Dem (x)  
D 4 Ike Skelton, Dem (x)  
D 5 Richard Bolling, Dem (x)  
D 6 Thomas Coleman, Dem (x)  
D 7 G. V. Montgomery, Rep (x)  
D 8 G. V. Montgomery, Rep (x)  
D 9 Harold Volkmer, Dem (x)  
D 10 Bill Burlison, Dem (x)

**MONTANA**  
D 1 Pat Williams, Dem (x)  
D 2 Ron Marlene, Rep (x)

**NEBRASKA**  
D 1 Douglas Bereuter, Rep (x)  
D 2 John Cavanaugh, Dem (x)  
D 3 Virginia Smith, Rep (x)

**NEVADA**  
D AL Jim Santini, Dem (x)

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
D 1 Norman D'Amours, Dem (x)  
R 2 James Cleveland, Rep (x)

**NEW JERSEY**  
D 1 James J. Florio, Dem (x)  
D 2 William J. Hughes, Dem (x)  
D 3 James J. Howard, Dem (x)  
D 4 Frank Thompson Jr., Dem (x)  
D 5 Millicent Fenwick, Rep (x)  
D 6 Edwin B. Forsythe, Rep (x)  
D 7 Andrew Maguire, Dem (x)  
D 8 Robert A. Roe, Dem (x)  
D 9 Harold C. Hollenbeck, Rep (x)  
D 10 Peter Rodino Jr., Dem (x)  
D 11 Joseph C. Minchin, Dem (x)  
D 12 Matthew J. Rinaldo, Rep (x)  
D 13 Jim Courter, Rep (x)  
D 14 Frank J. Guarini, Dem (x)  
D 15 Edward J. Patten, Dem (x)

**NEW MEXICO**  
D 1 Manuel Lujan, Jr., Rep (x)  
D 2 Harold Rounsley, Dem (x)

**NEW YORK**  
D 1 William Carney, Rep (x)  
D 2 Thomas J. Downey, Dem (x)  
D 3 Jerome A. Ambro, Dem (x)  
D 4 Norman W. Lent, Rep (x)  
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D 26 Benjamin Gilman, Rep (x)  
D 27 Matthew P. McHugh, Dem (x)  
D 28 Samuel S. Stratton, Dem (x)  
D 29 Gerald B. Solomon, Rep (x)

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D 3 Jerome A. Ambro, Dem (x)  
D 4 Norman W. Lent, Rep (x)  
D 5 John W. Wylder, Rep (x)  
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**NEW YORK**  
D 1 William Carney, Rep (x)



**Ivory Coast**

Crichton says in an interview in *Films and Filming* that his story "contains many elements of reality: the fear, people have of surgery, the fear of dying at the hands of your doctor, phobias about hospitals. My idea was to put the pictures together in such a way that the fears are put in a safe perspective and can be enjoyed as scares without awakening deeper and more real anxieties". Still, it would hardly be a film to see before an appendectomy.

The scares are all agreeably tempered; the story is well paced and constructed; and Crichton has an eye for the bizarre. Image demonstrations of most notably in his invention of the sore where comatose patients seem to be flying, suspended in the air on piano wires.

A simple description of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* might sound appealing. It is a parody of one of Holmes' finest cases, with Peter Cook as a severely dissipated sleuth and Dudley Moore playing not only Watson, but also Holmes' mother, Ada, and Mr Spigot. Kenneth Williams is the startled hiker, and Irene Handl and Max Wall his autocratic servants who cooison him and his like to the flooded portions of the stately home, while the questing is left for their own benefit. There is also Denholm Elliott who points an incontinent puppy in all directions; Joan Greenwood as his sorceress sister; an army of cracker players, like Terry-Thomas, Hugh Griffith, Spike Milligan, and (momentarily) Jessie Matthews.

The director was the eccentrically brilliant Paul Morrissey, who made the best of the Army control films and for whose film-making is a matter of nature. His opinions on film, which he will defend and develop persuasively, include the belief that the *Carry On* pictures are the British cinema's most significant contribution to film culture, and a deep admiration for the talents of Joan Greenwood.

All the elements seem so promising; but the outcome is awful. The script (by Morrissey, Cook and Moore) is a bash of ancient, forced or misfired jokes, strung together with not an inkling of comic structure. The supporting players are largely thrown at the dogs; and Dudley Moore and Peter Cook are at their most amateur and voappaling.

**David Robinson**

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**Liverpool lose**

**Stags and Hens**  
**Everyman, Liverpool**

**Jeremy Treglown**

We are in the lavatories of a Liverpool dance hall, into the pink ooe come Linda and her four girlfriends. Linda is getting married tomorrow and they all talk about this a lot, nudging and sbricking as girls do. Into the blue one come three men, dragging the bridegroom. Dave. He is unconscious and has been sick all over his suit and, as fellows do, they dump him in a WC.

Dave spends most of the rest of the play in there—an idea as wild as *The Alchemists* and still quite funny. But Ben Jonson had an elaborate, bighly organized scheme of other jokes going on, and the concentration on the lavatories in Willy Russell's new play—the *Loonatics*—is hardly a challenge to farical invention which he does not quite meet, despite the help of Billy Neall's affectionately detailed, fully flushing set.

The plot depends partly on the superstition that a couple should not meet the night before their wedding—not an idea with much comic dynamism now—and partly on the coincidence that Linda's old boyfriend, a guitarist now famous

and living in London, is playing in the group that night. On both fronts Russell seems more interested in patronizing his characters, with their credulity and their simple provincialism, than in getting much action going. Being bogged down in his set, he sometimes looks as if he will opt for a naturalistic drama of character instead—a kind of bisexual version of David Storey's *The Changing Room*—but he gets much action from the Everyman company, some of the roles do fill out; particularly Edward Clayton's Eddy, a hard-drinking football maniac whose tribal loyalty to the sensible Dave brings about the inevitable memorable funny invasion of the women's lavatory to sort out the phlauderling Linda.

But otherwise (except for the unconscious Dave, clearly the most complex and sensitive person there) they have not been sufficiently fully imagined to be really interesting or convincing. And if there is little sense of offstage life in the characters we see, the play's naturalism made me increasingly worried about all the others that we do not see. During an evening in which the two groups of friends spend between them a total of about 20 person-hours in the lavatory or its environs, nobody else in the dancehall is allowed to go even once.

activity from Armida's sinister spirits.

It is time, surely, that this society began to think in terms of recreating original production styles and contemporary settings and costumes. Musical styles, too, Charles Farncombe, the musical director, set properly brisk tempos, and encouraged lighter articulation than I remember from previous seasons, but if he would turn to original instruments he would find many of the difficulties resolving themselves. He should also abandon the solecism of orchestral ornaments.

The evening did not start too well. On the depression, from the unsure ensemble, the clumsy handling of the sets, and the dubious intonation both on the stage and in the pit (the birds in Almirone's famous song twittered painfully that the opera had not been over-rehearsed).

But things improved. Eiddwen Harris made a striking and powerful Armida, with strong attack and brilliant tone in the noble aria ending Act II and in her fine duet with Argante (vigorously sung by John Rath). Wendy Eathorne was agile and charming as Almirina, if too romantically expressive in "Lascia ch'io pianga". Kenneth Bower made a sound and accurate Caffeiro. Gillian Knight, though not ideally firm of line for a castrato role, sang "Cara sposa" with much feeling and the big military arks in spirited fashion.

Memo with masks, costumes and sets designed and painted by the Spanish artist Joan Miro, from November 21 to December 3 at the Riverside Studios. Hammer myth.

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**Miro creations will come to life**

On their first visit to Britain the Catala Theatre Troupe, La Ceca, will present *Mori el*

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.







## le sharpest mind in the West

les Hargrove

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l in 1974), and  
affairs, while the  
re aware of the  
conflict in rela-

tion between states than  
of those of conciliation, as  
he tended to do in his earlier  
years at the Elysée.

He would not now make  
the kind of mistake he did  
at a press luncheon in  
May 1975 of maintaining the  
view that the problem of  
European defence could  
not sensibly be discussed  
because of the fears which  
it provokes on the part of  
Soviet Russia, which might  
be inclined to see in it, at  
least in the long run, the  
risk of a certain threat, or  
of a certain military pressure  
against her. Or, suggest,  
as he did a year later, that  
France might assume a  
definite positive commit-  
ment to Europe in Germany  
within the framework of  
Nato planning. He has  
acquired a knowledge of  
foreign affairs and a mastery  
of defence problems which  
make him more than a match  
for his fellow heads of  
government in East or West.

This does not mean that  
President Giscard has turned  
into an old-fashioned real-  
politician. "France must be  
present in all the great  
debates; it must have an  
imaginative attitude on the  
issues of the moment; it  
must express viewpoints  
which are not selfish  
ones. I have never been  
one of those who believe  
that foreign policy should be  
based exclusively on what  
is called realism because the  
human race does not live  
exclusively from realism. It  
has spiritual needs; it has  
ideals", he said on tele-  
vision.

The differences of tem-  
perament, terminology and  
method which M. Giscard  
brought to French foreign  
policy when he took charge  
of it four years ago, his  
monarchist or inter-  
nationalist approach, tended  
to obscure a high degree of  
continuity on basic issues.  
Speaking recently on the  
subject of the planned con-  
federation of Europe, he  
emphasized that he was no  
innovator and that the idea  
had first been mentioned by  
President Pompidou at a  
Paris summit meeting. In  
fact it was used by General  
de Gaulle in 1951 in the  
middle of the European  
army controversy, and many  
times since.

A senior French official  
explained the difference be-  
tween Giscardian and Gaul-  
list foreign policy by saying  
that the President played a  
forward game in foreign  
affairs, while the General  
always played a defensive  
one. There are two aspects



France looks outwards: paratroops in action at Kolwezi, southern Zaire, during the Shaba emergency. Right: President Giscard d'Estaing (front, left) meets Shaikh Yamani and other Saudi ministers in Riyadh.

to Gaulism—a style and a  
substance.

The Giscardian style is  
very different from the Gaul-  
list one: the substance has  
changed little. By tempera-  
ment, President Giscard be-  
lieves in conciliation rather  
than confrontation. He has  
succeeded in suppressing the  
aspirations of Gaulist policy  
without altering its content,  
whether in relations with the  
United States, the Arab  
world, or his partners in the  
EEC.

The two main lines of em-  
phasis of French foreign  
policy are, and will continue  
to be for the foreseeable  
future, Europe, with its  
collateral of European de-  
fence, and Africa. In both  
these areas its performance  
has been bold and imagin-  
ative. In the face of the  
threat of unrest created by  
the dramatic character of  
Portuguese decolonization,  
and by Russia's successful  
attempt to recoup itself in  
Africa for its loss of in-  
fluence in the Middle East,  
French intervention in Zaire,  
Chad and Mauritania demon-  
strated in a striking fashion  
that a medium-sized country,  
with a clear policy, and the  
determination to carry it out,  
can, even with limited mili-  
tary force, influence de-  
cisively the course of world  
events.

A battalion of para-

troopers in Shaba, and half  
a dozen Jaguar aircraft in  
Mauritania, proved suffi-  
cient, at the right place and  
the right time, to stop the  
threat to moderate pro-  
Western regimes in both  
countries. The reconciliation  
of Presidents Mobutu and  
Neto of Angola are the logi-  
cal consequence of the bold  
French initiative, which was  
conceived and carried out by  
the President himself.

The President does not  
accept the threat of a direct  
Soviet attack against the  
West in Europe. But he is  
convinced that Russia will  
exploit every opportunity of  
turning Western positions by  
way of Africa, which has  
become its "soft under-  
belly".

He believes with Lenin  
that he who controls Africa  
controls Europe. The Kol-  
wezi affair last May showed  
up the paralysis of the Euro-  
pean Community in the face  
of a direct threat to its  
influence in Africa—neither  
Britain nor West Germany  
was ready to take part  
directly in the operation—  
and, as the French Govern-  
ment sees it, the complete  
inability of Nato to cope with  
any other than a direct frontal  
threat from the East.

So France stepped in  
alone, after consultation  
with its European partners,  
and with the blessing of the

United States, which was  
relieved and satisfied that  
France was able to act  
autonomously in the area  
and fill the void left by lack  
of an American policy.

The Shaba emergency did,  
however, bring home to the  
French Government the  
urgency of a complete re-  
vision of the ideas of Western  
defence and of the Atlantic  
Alliance. It regards Nato's  
strategic thinking as afflicted  
by a worsening sickness and  
an inability to cope with the  
new and different nature of  
the Soviet danger. The first  
reaction has therefore been  
to strengthen the indepen-  
dent French nuclear deter-  
rent.

The decision a year ago to  
build a sixth nuclear sub-  
marine was dictated not by  
a desire to please the Gaul-  
lists, but by a thorough  
analysis of the substantial  
strategic advantage it would  
give the country.

The next reaction is to  
explore the ways and means  
in which Europe could take  
over from the United States  
a more effective share of its  
own defence. While funda-  
mentally loyal to the Gaul-  
list axiom of an independent  
defence policy, there is a  
growing tendency to view it  
in a European context and  
the realisation on the part  
of the French Government  
that the criteria of an effec-

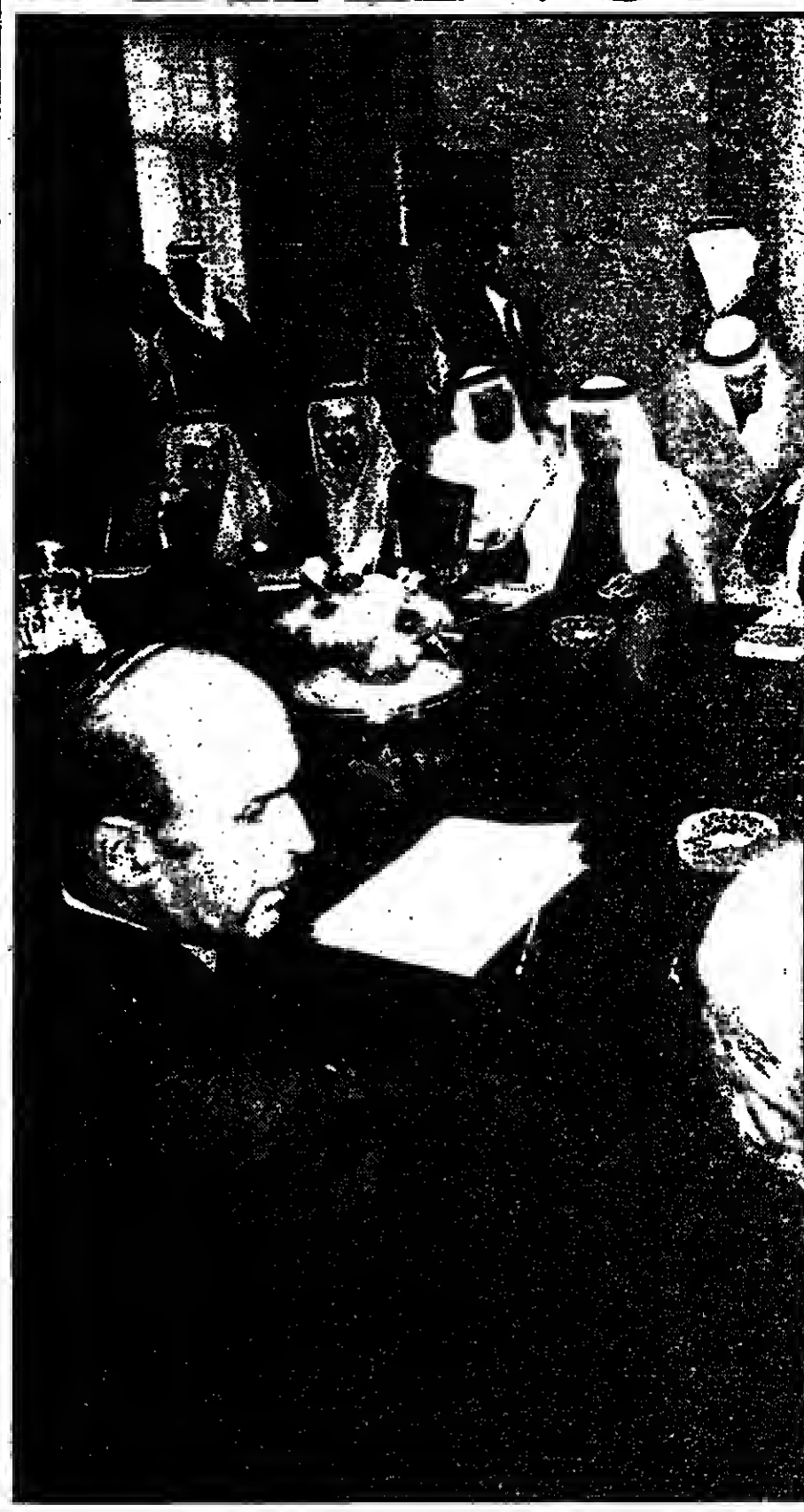
tive national security system  
extend beyond France.

The more limited charac-  
ter of the American commit-  
ment to the defence of  
Europe, and the growing  
ineffectiveness of Nato,  
prompt the French Govern-  
ment to take a new look at  
European cooperation. A  
European nuclear defence  
provided largely by France  
and Germany would be un-  
acceptable to French and  
European opinion and con-  
sidered by the Russians as a  
direct threat to their securi-  
ty.

Hence the eagerness of  
the French Government to  
work out joint projects with  
the British, on the produc-  
tion of nuclear missile  
launchers for instance; even  
on a coordination of nuclear  
submarine targeting, each  
country would have not only  
its "national" targets but  
also common ones. It is  
alarmed at the negative re-  
sponse with which feelers in  
this direction have met in  
London.

This is all the more  
reason, in the French view,  
for pressing on relentlessly  
with the organization of  
Europe and for establishing  
not only common institu-  
tions—such as monetary  
union and an elected  
assembly—but also common  
policies on such matters as  
energy, industry, employ-  
ment and foreign relations.

# FRANCE



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Charles Hargrove assesses the long-term impact of last spring's decisive polls and interviews two of the republic's key politicians: a former garage mechanic, now Minister for Economic Affairs, and the Gaullist leader who last year became the first mayor of Paris for more than a century

## President's men take gamble over economic revolution

Just over six months ago France seemed on the point of breaking with a tradition of 40 years of centre, or right of centre governments, and for the first time since the Popular Front of 1936, of voting the Communists into power on the Socialist's bandwagon.

In spite of the spectacular breakdown in September, 1977, of the union of the left solemnly signed and sealed between them five years before, and of the steady widening of their breach, the tide of popular support continued to rise strongly in favour of the left, the more so since the Socialists pushed steadily ahead of their Communist partners in the months preceding the March parliamentary polls, and correspondingly stilling nagging apprehensions about Communist ministers in the Government.

In the event, it was a close-run thing, as the Iron Duke would have said. The outgoing Government scraped through with only just over 1 per cent of the votes cast, although the working of the electoral system gave it a comfortable margin of 90 seats over its opponents in the National Assembly. First defeated, the left was then scattered.

The shattering blow to its hopes, which had never been so close to fulfilment, exacerbated its divisions in the ensuing weeks and touched off personal and doctrinal controversies within Communist, and a little later, Socialist ranks. The spectre of a left-wing government is now generally believed to have been laid low for at least another five years, barring an economic catastrophe, with runaway prices and soaring unemployment.

The credit for turning defeat into victory was equally generally given to President Giscard d'Estaing, who had never once doubted the outcome while most of those about him, except the Prime Minister, were in the depths of despair. He was confident that, however great their desire for change, a majority of his countrymen would not act so irrationally as to put into power two parties who were incapable

of keeping it and of governing France together.

His eye-of-the-polls appeal on television to the floating voters' reason and common sense—and fear of the unknown—decisively tipped the scales. France once again played safe, preferring, as he put it, change to adventure, and reform to upheaval. The unexpected electoral success of the centrist nebula of non-Gaullist parties, the Union pour la Démocratie Française, set up at the eleventh hour, which cast itself unequivocally as the President's men and was only just outstripped by the Gaullists, confirmed the personal impact of M. Giscard d'Estaing and the shift in traditional voting patterns.

He has, in the new Parliament much more freedom than in the old, where he was hampered by the forces of resistance in the ranks of the government majority, to take the advent of a new era, which he boldly proclaimed when he himself was elected in 1974, a decisive stage further, under the twin slogans of continuity and adventure.

The President's prestige in the country has risen sharply, and the Gaullists, though still the largest party in the Government, are left with no choice between revolt and submission. M. Jacques Chirac, their leader and Mayor of Paris, can no longer convincingly cast himself in the role of a providential man, to whom the country would turn in a national emergency.

The emergency has been averted. France moreover has just emerged from five years of almost uninterrupted economic stagnation, and if he were to provoke a crisis on the ground of deliberately defending Gaullist principles instead of stepping in to clear up the political and economic mess after a few months of left-wing rule, he would lose a substantial part of his own following.

The March elections lifted the political incubus which has weighed down the country for years. They did not dispose of the economic one. M. Barre's stubborn battle since the summer of 1976 for growth, against a cost-led inflation every more

than a price-led one, with its attendant corollary of wage deficits, recession, and unemployment, is only half won. Retrenchment and austerity remain the order of the day, and after the relief of the first few weeks, some of the victors' joy has disappeared. But the trade unions did not stir. The defeat of the Left has also produced a state of shock among the rank and file, and a new mood of realism among the leaders, especially in the more ideologically leftist CPDT, which decided that since the left-wing parties were now powerless for many years to come to advance the interests of the workers, they would try to do so by negotiation with the employers.

As for the CGT, its leaders' open commitment on the side of the Communists in the controversy with the Socialists, has touched off some internal protest and upheaval. One and a half million unemployed are a powerful incentive to caution and unemployment restraint, and not thanks to a highly complex system of benefits, a spur to spectacular large-scale strike action.

The mood is distinctly not—or at least not yet—one of confrontation, even though closures of firms are often marked by occupation, of plant by redundant staff and large-scale problems of industrial reorganization in sectors such as steel, textiles and shipbuilding, as well as increases in rates and fares have fuelled widespread discontent.

It seems paradoxical that President Giscard d'Estaing should have chosen just this time to urge M. Barre, who he reinstated as Prime Minister at the head of an almost unchanged government team—thus confirming his full endorsement of his sharp medicine, amid a growing concern of protest—and to urge M. Barre to embark upon one of the boldest and most far-reaching economic revolutions since the removal of tariff barriers in 1958, after the signature of the Treaty of Rome.

Some experts say it is the boldest since Colbert set the French economy on a rigid

dirigiste course three centuries ago. M. Barre energetically set about dismantling the cumbersome and ineffective edifice of industrial price controls built up over the past 30 years, for which employers had been clamouring for almost as long. In exchange, he proclaimed his determination to stop unqualified assistance to industrial "home docks", save them from bankruptcy, and to end unrestricted subsidizing of the deficit-ridden nationalized industries. Simultaneously, he took steps to assist the medium sized and small firms, which offer so much health, and upon which he relied to boost the French export drive.

The object, the Prime Minister insists, is to turn France from an economically "semi-developed and socially over-protected country into one which makes at the roots the weaknesses that afflict its economic and industrial structure, and depress investment, initiative and enterprise in the next decade, reasonably hope to join, alongside West Germany, the leading platoon of the world's most powerful and prosperous nations.

But centuries-old habits are hard to change, and many who clamoured loudest for free enterprise now regret the comfortable protection of controls.

This revolutionary change is a calculated risk on the part of the President. But the time seemed right—in the wake of an unopposed election victory, with the Opposition in disarray, and the majority docile, having nowhere else to go—up to a battle for economic freedom. However, in the context of the Giscardian philosophy of a more open, more "just and fraternal" society, this must be accompanied by a growing concern of protest—and to urge M. Barre to embark upon one of the boldest and most far-reaching economic revolutions since the removal of tariff barriers in 1958, after the signature of the Treaty of Rome.

Some experts say it is the boldest since Colbert set the French economy on a rigid

reliable authority, been accompanied by strong emotions. M. Barre that he adopt a less insensitive approach than his predecessor towards the human problems involved. "Great reforms" one of the President's advisers once told me, "have to be undertaken quickly, within the first weeks of a new government taking office. Otherwise it is too late." This time, M. Giscard d'Estaing did not do so. He did in 1974. It is true that he had the political means to achieve his economic ends.

Mr Barre has another 12 months in which to pull off this new liberal gamble. If he does not, M. Giscard d'Estaing recently admitted, this could lead to a conflict situation. The unions will not remain permanently quiescent if unemployment continues to rise, as it is expected to at least until the end of this year, and if the liberation of industrial prices sets the inflationary spiral in motion again.

Mr René Monory, the tough, forthright Minister for Economic Affairs, and a resolute opponent of price controls, said he still hoped to keep price increases down to 10 per cent this year. If they were greater, the pressure to reintroduce controls would be irresistible, and he would not be the one to do it.

The failure of the Government's policy of stabilization is the only factor which could seriously put in question a year's time under M. Giscard d'Estaing's cast-iron prospects of a runaway victory in the presidential elections of 1981, and give M. Chirac of the left a remote chance of becoming President. However, in the context of the Giscardian philosophy of a more open, more "just and fraternal" society, this must be accompanied by a growing concern of protest—and to urge M. Barre to embark upon one of the boldest and most far-reaching economic revolutions since the removal of tariff barriers in 1958, after the signature of the Treaty of Rome.

Some experts say it is the boldest since Colbert set the French economy on a rigid

## Surprise choice brings dose of common sense



those rare branches, like textiles, where they were still controlled, both prices and wages have gone up more than in others.

In addition, removing price controls, reconciling Frenchmen with their industry and channelling savings into it are another way in which M. Monory hopes to fight inflation.

"Industry will be the priority of the next few years. But its public image has not been good so far. He emphasized a law which bears his name, voted last summer, had started to change that attitude. It gave tax relief to purchasers of new shares. The Bourne has gone up by leaps and bounds. People were turning away from land property, or anonymous bonds, and going into industry. The number of shareholders in France sagged for about 70 years, had doubled in three months. This flow of new investments—3,500m francs this year, perhaps double next year—would reduce the capital stock of firms and help keep their prices down.

But M. Monory insists: "Decentralization of responsibility does not exclude the obligation for the Government and the administration to cope with the structural problems of industry and those of regional development." He mentions steel and shipbuilding. "The state cannot continue to subsidize the steel industry by billions of francs of taxpayer's money. It must adapt. He mentions that helping it to adapt and assist depressed areas are not incompatible in the management of firms, but the sharing out and localization of industrial investment.

He does not think that the Government's new policy of freeing industrial prices and cutting off support for industrial home docks would have an adverse effect on employment. The revival of economic activity and the structural reforms it was planning to carry out would have a beneficial effect on employment. They would have to be accompanied by other steps, which he refused to detail.

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in a society dominated by oligarchy of technocrats, loaded down with academic distinctions and diplomats, and by the graduates of the prestige-laden grandes écoles, it is no small achievement to have started work at the age of 16 as a mechanic in one's father's garage and to find oneself 40 years later at the head of the whole country's economy.

M. René Monory, the Minister for Economic Affairs, is a self-made man, who has not where he is now by dint of native wit, hard work and ambition, and brings to the somewhat rarified atmosphere of the rue de Rivoli practical experience of management and a refreshing dose of solid common sense.

Rumour has it that President Giscard d'Estaing, who was born with several silver spoons in his mouth and is a living incarnation of the upper middle class and aristocratic establishment, was fascinated by a success story of a self-made man, and the only degree he can boast is a fitter's qualification. He has no complex about being the only member of the Government who started earning his living so young.

In a recent interview, he said he was not a young man, but a senior technocrat in his ministry. But one thing he does not allow himself to forget is that he is in charge. He is no economic minister who is remote-controlled by his own staff.

When President Giscard picked out a rather obscure garage owner, the Prime Minister, he turned his father's garage into a successful commercial concern employing about 100 people and with an annual turnover of 1,200 francs. He made him first minister of industry, and last, March, Minister for Economic Affairs, the choice caused some surprise in political circles.

It appears, however, to have been an inspired choice. Who would have betted for the back of reinvigorating French industry and business

the spirit of endeavour and initiative, dulled by decades of state assistance and control?

The conversion of Frenchmen from a state economy to a liberal one is no easy proposition, but M. Monory looks to have a chance of succeeding. His features are those of a man who has fought to get where he is and who knows what he wants.

He also has ideal qualifications. Basically a pragmatist, he is untroubled by economic theories which, in his opinion, are often confused by facts, or by philosophical doubt. He has experience of human behaviour at all levels and a firm belief in the virtues of free enterprise, which he believes will enable France to hold its own in international competition in years to come. He says: "A protected society will make any effort to adapt at home, and will therefore not meet the challenges it has to face abroad."

What M. Monory is aiming at for France, with the blessing of President Giscard and M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, is nothing short of a quiet revolution from within, which will emerge what he calls a responsible and competitive economy.

What is involved is much more than the removal of controls on industrial prices. This was a gamble the Government took after the March elections. As long as employees could not get their wages, they lost interest. The choice of products, the methods of production, were secondary. They did not even hope to contain them better than by controlling them, the cost of their investments, in their finest costing of their real competition at home.

"This 'responsible' economy is intended to reduce the excessive role of the state, save in those areas which are property in its own right. There is no question of M. Monory's kind of abolition of state intervention in favour of a kind of latter-day laissez-faire.

I want to remove the administrative burden from the day-to-day management of the economy," he said. "In a protected society, people make no effort to adapt to competition. In France I am less than others. And in detail

## Whirlwind sweeps through Hôtel de Ville



A whirlwind swept through the vast neo-renaissance portals of the Hôtel de Ville when M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, was in March 1977, elected the first mayor of Paris in more than a century. A statute has largely put an end to the close sovereignty of the state over the turbulent capital and the city has since frequently taken issue with the Government.

As far as it was concerned the election was a throwing down of the Gaullist gauntlet. With it the controversy between the President of the Republic and his Prime Minister took on the character of a political feud between the Elysée Palace and the Hôtel de Ville.

It was as though the shades of Edouard Marcel, the proud provost of the merchants, who centuries ago kept the city in the name of civil liberties and came to an unhappy end, had come back to haunt his successor. His lifeline equestrian statue stands at the foot of the monumental staircase leading to M. Chirac's equally monumental office—the largest and the most splendid in Paris, a reminder of the power of the capital—and of its limits.

I asked M. Chirac whether he regarded his own election as the reversion of Edouard Marcel's dream. "I am not an admirer of his, and don't acknowledge any spiritual descent from that personage. Times have changed. But the political importance of the mayor of Paris under the new statute can, if he should belong to the opposition, raise problems and provoke tensions.

"The state has always been suspicious of Paris, save in periods of national emergency. Whether monarchial, imperial, or republican, it has always felt the capital should be subject to a very close tutelage, and never gave political franchises or powers to Paris. For over a century, and a half it has administered the capital through a Prefect appointed by the Government."

The reform of 1974, brought about by President Giscard d'Estaing and defended by my Government, had changed all that. It had given Paris a common law status. Like all the other 35,000 municipalities in France, from March of last year the prefect was replaced by a democratically elected mayor, with the same powers as all other mayors. But these are not full powers, as in all

other large towns, some powers were reserved to the prefect, police, security and traffic control. And the capital remains under the administrative direction of the state. The decisions of the mayor and council are subject to approval of the Minister of the Interior.

M. Chirac said: "The new statute gives the Paris councilors far greater freedom and the Mayor of Paris political responsibilities which simply did not exist in the past. It is a great innovation politically, for one must not forget that the mayor is the representative of the two million inhabitants of the capital."

M. Chirac reminded me that the Mayor of Paris wears two hats. On his left he wears many more—an administrative one, which involves responsibility for running the capital at the head of the army of 35,000 officials, and a very distinct political one, "because Paris is the capital". This political role was naturally different depending on whether the mayor belonged to the Government or to the Opposition, a situation which could create definite political tensions.

Already today, although the Mayor of Paris belongs to a party of the Government majority which is not one which unconditionally supports the Government, there are difficulties, as illustrated by the financial controversy over the capital and the state over police and transport costs.

M. Chirac emphasized that he had not stood for election last year with the object of using the majority of Paris as a springboard for his political ambitions. "I decided to stand because I had not Paris would have had a Communist mayor, and this would have been a very serious blow for the Government majority in the Parliamentary election. So I fought to keep Paris in the majority. But from the moment I was elected, I assumed all the responsibilities of my office, and I mean to do so as well as I can in the interests of Parisians without any political afterthought," he declared.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "I have got caught up in the game, and the problems of Paris interest me more and more. But I do not forget I am the president of the largest political party in France, a deputy for Corréze, where I spend every weekend, and president of the Departmental assembly. But I keep the two things strictly separate. I have never, for instance, taken up in Parliament or with the

Gaullist parliamentary party the problems I have had as mayor with the state."

Even M. Chirac's boundless energy, which seems to grow with the multiplicity of his tasks, he assumed did not enable him until the March elections to devote as much time to Paris as to politics. Since March, however, he has made up for the lost time and has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the administration of the city. But even from the day of his taking office as mayor, he let a rush of fresh air into the Hôtel de Ville.

He bulldozed decisions through the beleaguered city council, where he has a double majority, and the bureaucrats out of their comfortable routine; went out to meet the man in the street; visited schools, hospitals and other institutions of the capital; inspected great public works, including the "hole" of Les Halles, put the municipality politically back on the map by singing spectacular celebrations for the anniversary of its liberation; to which he invited, among others, the mayors of New York and Moscow, and by receiving Mr. Brezhnev and other state guests with the traditional pomp and circumstance.

He took a bold and independent stand on many controversial issues like the abandonment of the expressway on the left bank of the Seine, decreed by President Giscard d'Estaing, a decision which he described flatly at a council meeting as "irresponsible and demagogic".

I asked him what his ambitions were for Paris. "They are to bring about a certain transformation of the capital along a few, in my mind, essential axes. I want to stop the depopulation of the capital, and especially the emigration of productive activities elsewhere. Paris must not become a city of old people, bureaucrats, and museums," he said.

"Next I want to improve the quality of life in the capital, with particular emphasis on housing and especially council housing, and traffic congestion (which is chaotic because of French indiscipline, not the incompetence of the police)."

"I also want to reinvigorate the Seine, to which Paris is now turning its back, into the city landscape. It must become the focal point of the capital. And then I want to develop the amenities of the heart of Paris, create more open spaces, large and small, close more streets to traffic."

Another of his ambitions was the security of Parisians.

M. Chirac likes to appear as the defender of law and order against permissiveness and crime, not just in Paris, but throughout France. Compared to New York, Paris may seem safe. But whatever conventional uses, Paris is not safe, and the security of persons and property is one of the first duties of a republican state," he remarked.

Responsibility for this lies not with me but with the Prefect and Government, but I want to bring pressure on the Government to give the Prefect the means to do the job."

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Politics decentralized: reports from three regions with one common denominator—Paris lies a long way off

## Welcome neighbour—but not just yet

by John Ardagh

When will Spain become a member of the European Economic Community? According to a Peripennian politician: "Delay is urgent."

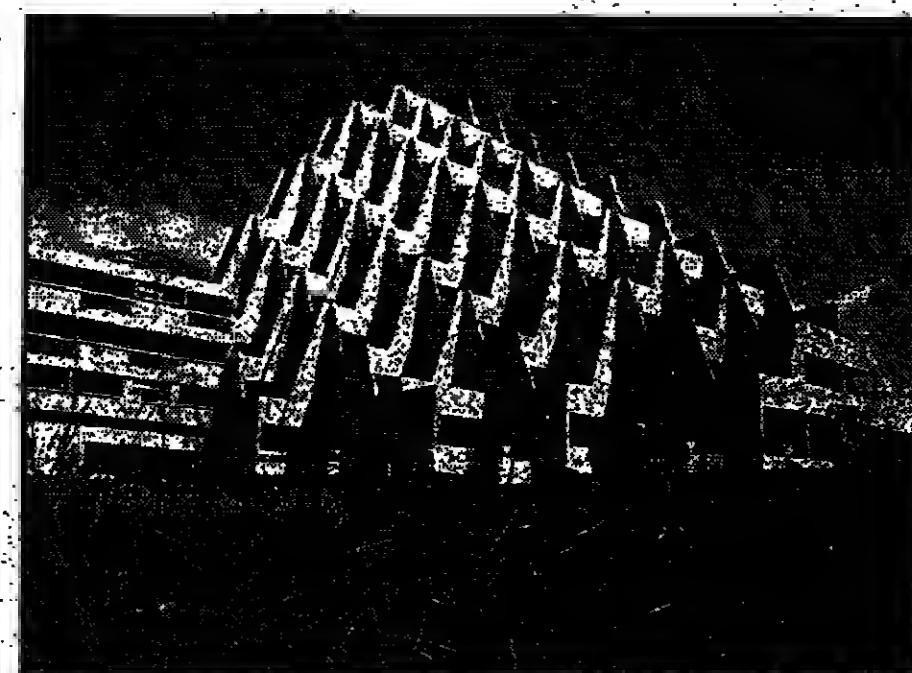
This sums up reactions in Languedoc-Roussillon to the hottest issue of the day. Attitudes to Spain are sharply divided. In political and human terms, people are eager to extend a warm welcome to their newly-democratic neighbours but, economically, they are scared. The stolid Catholics of Roussillon, whose capital is Perpignan, predict a slow death for their agriculture, while the restlessness vine-growers of Languedoc, the poorer, want to the north, are threatening revolution.

Languedoc fears for its wine, and Roussillon for its prosperous fruit and spring-vegetable trade. The efficient Roussillon farmers have some of the best orchards and vineyards in the EEC, but Spain can sell the same produce even cheaper, because of lower wages and other costs. Roussillon's farming unions have proclaimed a blunt "never" to Spanish entry—partly as a bargaining position—though local politicians are a little more flexible.

In private, their view is that, inevitably, Spain must join one day, but it should not be for 10 years or so, and quota mechanisms must always protect French markets. "Spain must first put its own house in order," one said. "It is far too protectionist. At the height of the tourist season, Spanish hotels make do with canned fruit, as it won't open its borders to French peaches. It's absurd."

Given these commercial frictions, it is little surprise that France's 200,000 or so Catalans have an ambiguous attitude—affectionate but wary—towards their seven million kinsmen in Catalonia. "We are the same race. I feel far more at home in Barcelona than Paris," one said. "Yet I want to stay French." Catalan ethnic and cultural awareness is strong in Roussillon: the red-and-yellow Catalan flag flies everywhere, the piazzas in summer sound with *sardanes*, and the language is reviving too, in the wake of the huge recent upsurge of Catalan across the frontier.

"To do business in Barcelona today," a Perpennian said, "one needs to speak our common tongue." Yet all this does not mean that Roussillon wants to detach itself from France to join the new, hard-scrabble, semi-autonomous Catalonia. Separatism is the dream only of a handful of leftist intellectuals. The vast mass of people may want closer cultural links across Pyrenees, yet they remain basically loyal to Paris which is loved, if



La Grande Motte, the futuristic complex near Montpellier, one of the chain of state-planned resorts which have aroused controversy.

to Paris which is loved, if

every year there are big surprises of unsalable wine and the growers resort to riots. This year, happily, the cold early summer has led to a small harvest, and they are quieter than usual—save on the Spanish issue.

Languedoc has a stronger tradition of hostility to Paris than any other part of mainland France. Tribal memories run so deep that Pons's brutal suppression of the Cathari (Albigensian) heresy there in the thirteenth century is still a live issue, and hearts still burn with the Cathari spirit of defiance. The region feels "colonized" by Paris. It grumbles but takes few initiatives for its own improvement. True, two farming brothers on the coast near Béziers have transformed their vineyard into lemon orchards but into the largest nudist camp in Europe (20,000 bodies) and have made a fortune. But this is a quite exceptional example of local enterprise.

Since the 1950s has made particular efforts to help the region to modernize. It has brought in new industry and created irrigation networks. A new wide-gauge canal is about to be dug from the Rhône to the coast, near Montpellier, where each new futuristic building is more way-out than the last. The latest section, built this year, is a Disneyland of blocks of buildings, in the shape of the letter 'E', painted purple and scarlet.

The local people look on state help warily. Some call it "neo-colonialism." Paradoxically, this profoundly conservative and indig-

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## Local strength counts in tug of war

by Ian Murray

Alsace is either rich or poor depending on how you look at it; it is either German or French depending on your standpoint; by any standards it is a mixed-up place. History has played a principal role in the confusion; geography, too, has played its part.

To the east, Alsace is cut off from Germany by the Rhine. To the west, it is cut off from France by the Vosges. Inevitably it has formed its own culture and language, although it first began to emerge as a distinct region under the Holy Roman Empire, and later became part of the obscure central kingdom of Lorraine.

The Alsace region more and more found itself playing the role of a buffer between Germany and France, and if the Treaty of Westphalia gave it to France in 1648, this did not prevent the Prussians from "liberating" it in 1870. France "liberated" it once more after the end of the First World War in 1918. After "liberation" in 1940, and General Leclerc "liberated" it yet again at the head of the Free French armies in 1944. By then an Alsatian "who" had lived through it all to be 80 years old would have had his nationality changed no fewer than five times.

Beneath it all, therefore, he had to remain Alsatian, and if his loyalties are more regional than national, it is this day it is scarcely surprising. For this reason the Alsatian language is still very much alive among the older generation who knew life in the last war. If French is more and more gaining ground as the main language used by the younger people, German television, radio and newspapers still have the largest audience. Whereas in the dialect was once the preserve of the rural community, today it is increasingly favoured by intellectuals.

Notwithstanding which, country it was due to pay its taxes to, Alsace has always found itself on the fringe of things. The Germans found it as an agricultural, underdeveloped place, which provided them with food. The French read to regard it as an industrial, and fortunate place, not in need of any special help.

In French terms it is densely populated—with an average of 183 inhabitants per square kilometre. In German or Swiss terms it is sparsely populated, with its next door neighbour, the Sarre (436 inhabitants per square kilometre). Baden-Württemberg (49) and Switzerland itself (308) with far more crowded populations.

This divided background might be expected to have caused the Alsatians to have at best split loyalties, but with a native pragmatism he has sought to put this to good effect. He looks to France to provide him with a suitable administrative set-up in which to enjoy the material advantages of the German system.

Every day, about 12,000 Alsatians cross the border to work in German factories and another 13,000 cross the border to work in Swiss factories. They do this because the pay rates and job security are better, even if they are liable for double tax. Every weekend thousands of Alsatians cross the border to their shopping. A prime asset is more opulent German stores. But at the end of the day they all go home to France because that is where they feel at home.

And yet to the Alsatian, France remains a place on the other side of the Vosges, a place he calls "the interior." He feels cut off from the rest of France and unable to make the powers-that-be in Paris really appreciate the problems he faces as a next door neighbour to Germany and its economy.

He suffered between the wars because industry was not prepared to invest money in an area so close to the guns of a potential enemy. He has suffered since because most other regions in France have needed money spent on them far more than Alsace has.

That is why today Alsace seeks to sell itself as neither really French nor German, but as a place in the heart of Europe. Strasbourg being the seat of the European Parliament has a very real economic meaning, but beyond that it gives the Alsatian a feeling of being at last, at the centre of things.

So, Alsace, claims with pride that it is within drive—300 miles—of Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, of 98 p of Holland, 84 p of West Germany, cent of France and cent of Italy. When party wants to find for a new developer argues there really where on the continent is more central.

Yet the contradictions are, however, making itself felt to the French community at large. Each year leaving the number coming to the crest of France is still growing net immigration from region, which shows capital is beginning to leave the hands.

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## A bank for all reasons

bankers today are aggressively out to capture the world to try to capture which only a decade ago would have been in the hands of the French. The aggressive move of French play has proved more and more difficult to counter. There is a certain arrogant impetus and inventiveness to the French game.

Those same characteristics are much in evidence in French industrial policy. It is not surprising therefore to hear President Giscard d'Estaing talking about the economy in terms of a league table. France, he said in a recent television interview, was now the third economic power in the world. The French standard of living was the third best in the world and all this had been achieved by a nation whose population placed it only fifth in the world.

The president was by no means content to rest on those laurels. He reminded the days when as minister of finance he had tried it as his personal objective to see France move to the front of Britain. This had been achieved in 1967 and at the present moment we are opening a clear gap.

His next objective was to catch up with the leading four, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and West Germany. He believed that could be done over the next 15 years.

Like all West European countries, France must export to survive; must boost its exports to prosper. While it is the largest agricultural producer in the EEC, it still needs to depend on sound industrial base if it is to achieve the ambitious President Giscard has for it.

Then read the French press today, however, it is possible to be excused for thinking that France is not only far from having a sound industrial base, but that things are deteriorating. Unemployment grows every month. According to the last set of official figures, there were 1,350,000 jobs, including 163,200 made redundant. The national total was 1,284,600.

The Communist Party, which uses a different set of figures, put the total half a million higher.

Last month saw the first of what is certain to be a series of protest strikes in the steel industry over the new government plan to save the industry involving anything up to 20,000 redundancies.

The mighty textile empire of Marcel Boussac has gone bankrupt and the plan to rescue it by the state is being put into operation by the Wilnot brothers, who have taken it over, involves 1,800 lost jobs.

Throughout the summer and autumn the Terrin shipyards in Marseilles, the largest in France, have been in turmoil as plan after plan to save them has been rejected by the workers because too many jobs would be lost.

At the end of August the Communist Party, which is orchestrating the protests against the government poli-

cies, organized a rally of workers from companies either closing or in danger of doing so. Representatives from more than 700 companies were there.

Another communist demonstration called last month outside the National Assembly was timed to coincide with a debate on unemployment launched by M. Georges Marchais, the party leader. M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, added a touch of spice by saying to his fear and walking out just as M. Marchais was about to speak. Not only had he a prior engagement, came the excuse, but M. Barre had heard all M. Marchais's arguments before.

M. Barre is not interested in M. Marchais's arguments because he believes that the only way to build a healthy economy is to purge it of its inefficiencies. He regards it as a dangerous luxury to go on supporting an industry which is inefficient, merely to preserve jobs.

His method of removing such industries or companies is to free industrial prices and force everyone to compete. This has pushed up the inflation rate, started to force some companies out of business and caused a serious drop in the left and the trade unions.

But M. Barre is unrepentant. He is sticking to the policy and, although last month saw the creation of a special fund to help companies in difficulties, this money will certainly only be available for companies which can prove they have a viable alternative.

But M. Barre is no more than the architect of the economic scheme of which President Giscard is the developer. The President increasingly likes to look for

## Industrial flair makes its mark on world markets



Airbus A300: France is the real pacesetter in the Airbus consortium, which is moving from strength to strength.

which remains will produce more specialized and better quality products. The 27 million runs to be produced by the company's size. Peugeot-Citroën attributes much of its undoubted recent success in maintaining a wide range of vehicles to suit every taste and thus giving the customer the benefit of near individual tailoring.

The aircraft industry is also typical. Concorde may be a prestige commercial flop, but the Airbus consortium is moving from strength to strength and plans to make use of the Concorde hangar if its order book grows fast enough.

The Airbus venture shows another side of French determination. Although the project is an international consortium, France is the real pacesetter, and it has assumed that role because it believes it is politically wrong to allow the United States to have a monopoly of the aircraft construction industry in the West.

Backing that chauvinism with technology and sound marketing, Airbus Industrie now hopes to be actually making a profit on the venture by 1980.

It is this patriotically

inspired technology, too, which has enabled France to forge ahead in nuclear and space projects, spheres in which it arguably leads all other countries except the two super-powers. This technology also sells well in a would-be super-power like China and to the Arab world.

But advanced technology of this kind is a speculation. France is interested in something more substantial to provide a base for the economy. That "something", if the President and M. Barre have their way, is a diverse, flexible and highly skilled industry, with France providing all the expensive items which the rest of the world lacks the skill or the technology to build.

It was the American poet Emerson who suggested that the world needs a path to the man who builds a better mousetrap. The French are seeking to put that maxim to the test.

I.M.

ward to the France of the year 2000 and to plan the country's future accordingly. When it comes to the economy he believes the way forward is to create what he calls "the new industry". This is an industry of constant progression and change.

There is no way, he contends, that France can or even should compete with the Third World in producing cheap textiles, steel or ships. French workers are the best in the world, he tells them, and there is no reason why they should not produce the most advanced products in the world.

The secret of industrial success, he argues, is not simply quality but quality linked with technology. If that is achieved then he sees no reason why France should not take what he considers its rightful place with the four other world economic powers.

The shining example in industry of what President Giscard is talking about is the car industry. It has come as something of a shock in Britain to find the Peugeot-Citroën combine making a bid for Chrysler, an irresistible bid for Chrysler. In France the real surprise

in economic circles was that Peugeot put in the bid before Renault.

The advance of the French car industry over the past 20 years has been an international phenomenon, but it is no more than President Giscard expects of all other industries. Nationally the car industry has grown each year at a higher rate ever since 1959. From 1968 production has accelerated so that the French share of the European market over the period has grown from 18.2 to 22 per cent.

The spurt by the industry in France came just after the signing of a novel agreement between the state-owned Renault group and the privately-owned Peugeot group. Under its terms a lot of development and production costs are shared and this rationalization between two competitors has helped them both to cut costs and progress.

It is this kind of inventive pragmatism that President Giscard is looking for in his "new industry" for France.

It provides the thinking behind the new plan for steel. Jobs are to be cut and production is to drop, but the intention is that the industry

which remains will produce more specialized and better quality products. The 27 million runs to be produced by the company's size. Peugeot-Citroën attributes much of its undoubted recent success in maintaining a wide range of vehicles to suit every taste and thus giving the customer the benefit of near individual tailoring.

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## Millions still wait for telephones

French telephones are a sick joke. In the past decade a dynamic consumer group, the Association Française des Utilisateurs du Téléphone, et des Télécommunications (A.F.U.T.T.), has rallied public opinion and successfully put pressure on the Government. M. Norbert Ségard, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications, is an able-thinker with a reputation for getting things done. He has been trying to stir up his bureaucratic ministry, and at least he has the funds: the telephone investment budget rose from 2,500m in 1969 to 24,500m for 1978.

The French still gripe about the service, but cannot fail to notice the improvements. The number of trunk lines has quadrupled since 1970.

Also the P et T are catching up with the normal practice in most countries by finally building pavement kiosks. Until recently, you had to go inside a post office, where it was open, use a noisy café, or late at night try the public station. But today there are 53,000 street kiosks. They break down or are vandalized no more frequently than in Britain.

Curiously, the price of a local call from a public box (40 centimes) is one item that has not risen in price in France during a decade of steady inflation—this is an attempt to placate that angry horde of would-be subscribers who still have to wait so long for their own telephone. For although these dismal queues in post offices, waiting to make trunk calls, are shorter than they used to be, the overall situation is still far from perfect.

New telephones are being installed at the rate of nearly two million a year, but demand grows almost as fast and the waiting list is still more than 1,500,000. The average time that a private subscriber must wait for installation has been cut since 1975 from 16 to eight and a half months, but this is still absurdly long. The crux of the matter is that demand has been rising much faster than forecast.

While 87 per cent of French homes now have a refrigerator, only 40 per cent have a telephone, and the days are past when the average working-class family thought such a luxury outside its grasp. They now expect it, but cannot go out and buy one in the High Street like a car or television set. So the P et T's target for 1982 is to increase the percentage of homes with telephones to 70 and cut the average wait to two weeks.

Another deficiency of the service is that it is one of the world's most expensive. Local and trunk calls cost on average almost twice as much as in Britain, and a new subscriber has to pay 700 francs for the privilege of being connected—even if he is merely inheriting an existing instrument in the flat to which he is moving and no technical work is required. This sum, like all subscribers' dues, is regarded as government tax.

The built-in attitude of the P et T staff is that subscribers are mischievous. If there appears to be a mistake on your bill, and you query it, you have a one-in-five chance of receiving satisfaction.

In the view of A.F.U.T.T. and other critics, the high costs and other persistent shortcomings are in part because of a legacy of bad management. M. Ségard has inherited a ministry that is run on an outdated civil service basis, clumsy in its bureaucracy and still saddled with much antiquated routine equipment. Yet a familiar French irony—research sections of the

P et T are staffed by brilliantly inventive engineers who are in the vanguard of progress. France is today one of the four or five world leaders in the pioneering of remote data-processing and some other modern services.

While millions wait for a telephone in their living room, the P et T is now excitedly setting up a videophone link (a kind of closed-circuit cable television) between Paris and Abidjan. This P et T is about to open a data transmission network, for use by business firms, based on the Transpac packet-switching system pioneered by French industry.

Another successful French invention is the E10 electronic telephone exchange, developed by the Compagnie Générale de l'Électronique. It has many advantages over an ordinary exchange, one being that it enables a subscriber to have his incoming calls automatically transferred to another number during his absence, without using an answering service. The E10 is one of the most advanced of modern exchange systems and is being exported to 15 countries. But the P et T, typically, has been slow to install it inside France: after several years' existence, the E10 system still covers less than 4 per cent of French subscribers.

A P et T official admitted "As so often in French history, we are ahead in technology but don't take enough trouble to apply it."

M. J.-F. Barry, president of A.F.U.T.T., said: "Some of these brilliant engineers are far more keen on spectacular prestige-winning pilot projects than on serving the consumer."

M. Ségard is on the right lines—but the improvements in the service are more impressive in quantity than in quality. Effective modernization clearly needs not only money but a basic administrative shake-up.

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by Ian Murray

When the new French Government was named after the general election in May there were few changes. M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, had made it clear that he did not want a new Government to face the same problems as the old team, especially as he had made it a main plank of the Government's platform that electoral considerations would in no way make him deviate from the economic path he had chosen.

But there was one significant change of emphasis in the composition of the new team. The industry ministry was given to a man with no real political background, but with a long and distinguished career in dealing with energy problems. In picking M André Giraud for the job M Barre showed that expert knowledge of energy matters was essential for anyone in charge of France's industrial policy.

M Giraud had been in charge of France's Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) since 1970 and was responsible for the reorganization of it to meet the revised demand estimates which followed the energy crisis of 1973.

Earlier in his career, however, he had been involved in both the oil and coal mining industries, so he has a wide knowledge of his subject. For France that is essential because whatever other resources it may have France is short of domestic energy supplies. It is a fact which increasingly has dictated French internal economic policies, and external trade and even foreign relations policies.

France is dependent on imports for 75 per cent of its energy needs and the bulk of that is oil which comes from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and the Gulf emirates. It is therefore essential for the country to tread a wary path through the minefield of Middle Eastern politics to ensure the security of supplies. In the long term, moreover, the Government has realized that it must do something to limit its dependence on energy from such an insecure region.

The steps which have been taken are familiar ones in an increasingly energy conscious world, but the public relations in dealing with them show a chauvinistic trend. Although self-sufficiency in energy is out of the question, at least during this century, the Government is selling the policy to the French along the lines of its being a matter of national pride. The idea is to give the country enough energy to stand upright with the help of the crutches of imports, rather than as at present being pushed around in an imported wheelchair.

This can be done only by sufficiently reducing dependence on oil exports—an impossibility for the next couple of decades. Even then it can be achieved only by the development of other sources now. France is therefore having to pay for both its present and future needs.

The cost of energy is the main determining factor in the French economy. Even the pressing problem of unemployment is having to take second place since the creation of new jobs automatically entails burning more energy. M Barre is accordingly revising his initially hopeful estimates of when the French economy can be stabilized, lowering his ambitions for future growth rates and, even if he does not quite say so, writing for the energy balance to tilt in France's favour.

There is little chance that France will be able to solve its energy problems by striking oil. The nationalized oil companies are exploring the Western Approaches, but so far the returns have not been encouraging. It looks as though France is going to have to continue to import nearly every barrel of oil it needs.

There has therefore been a change of government policy which may succeed in reducing dependence on oil from the Middle East. The government monopoly on oil imports which has been in existence since 1928 is to be relaxed, and the price of petrol will be freed subject to a basic price. This will mean that suppliers using other oilfields can compete on the French market and so the effects of a Middle East war would not be as disastrous as in 1973.

The only real ways for France to reach the goal of energy independence are wide conservation policies and finding alternative sources. Conservation has a big part to play, although on its own it cannot solve the problem. Tax measures have been introduced to encourage people to insulate their homes, and industries to install energy saving processes. Speed limits have been introduced and lowered.

Energy consciousness has spread into advertising for electric equipment. When the fall in the value of the dollar during the summer made petrol cheaper, M Barre rejected the argument for lowering the retail price on the grounds that something as precious as fuel should always be recognized as being expensive.

But it is in alternative sources and technology that France's real energy salvation must lie. Once again nature has been unkind. There are few alternative sources. The reserves of coal are estimated at 550 million tons, it is of inferior quality, and the labour cost of extracting it is high. French

coal provided 17 million tons of oil equivalent (toe) in 1974 and is expected to produce no more than 8,300,000 toe by 1985.

The prospect for natural gas is scarcely better. By 1985 the aim is to be providing 15 per cent of France's energy needs with natural gas compared with 10 per cent today. Even so the yield from France's only big natural gas field, at Lacq, is proving disappointing and natural gas will therefore never provide more than 25 per cent of the target figure, and the remainder will have to be imported from the traditional suppliers—Holland, Algeria, the North Sea and the Soviet Union.

France is also spending a big amount on researching and developing alternative sources such as solar and geothermal energy. But the most optimistic estimates suggest that these methods can at best provide only from 2 to 3 per cent of the country's energy requirements.

## No indigenous oil for the Gallic wick



The French Government is committed to a nuclear energy programme. Conservationists, such as those pictured at a demon in Paris, have succeeded only in slowing the programme.

The real change in France's energy prospects therefore depends on more electricity output. This cannot be done with oil, gas or coal powered stations, if there is to be any improvement. Hydro-electricity projects are running into fierce opposition from environmental groups and there are few suitable sites left. The only way out, the French Government decided within months of the 1973 oil crisis, was a rapid expansion of nuclear power.

The programme, mapped out in 1974, was to provide 20 per cent of all energy needs from nuclear sources by 1985, increasing capacity by an average of 6,000 MW a year over the period. It was an overoptimistic project and was based partly on the belief that nuclear energy was going to be the cheapest available. Although this may have been true in 1974 it is scarcely so today and the chances are that by 1985 there may be no actual price advantage.

But the need for energy independence is so great that France is prepared to shoulder the cost. The original programme may have been slowed but the intention is still there to press ahead with it. The projections show France to be equal to West Germany in nuclear development, with a production target of three times that of Britain by 1985.

This loyalty to a nuclear programme has put France well ahead in nuclear technology. This is being done in the face of American pressure to suspend development of fast breeder reactors, but such political niceties are being ignored because the new fast breeders have the advantage of producing more plutonium than they consume and of burning natural rather than enriched uranium. This means that France will become progressively less dependent on imported supplies and independence of that sort is considered worth the risk of American displeasure.

Another important result of the nuclear programme has been the coprocessing method of uranium enrichment. This process of enrichment by chemical methods means that it is impossible to use the product for building nuclear weapons. M Giraud, as head of the CEA, was responsible for launching an appeal for international cooperation in developing the process and the United States and West Germany have already started negotiations to finance a pilot scheme.

France's commitment to nuclear energy for its future needs, begun with such enthusiasm four years ago, has run into trouble from conservationists and ecologists. Finding the necessary 20,000 francs for this year's development alone has proved difficult. The result has been that projects have had to be slowed down. Last month M Paul Delouvrier, the president of the state electricity company, said that this meant the country

might run short of over the next two years. Nevertheless the intent to nuclear energy was to ensure independence. Conservationists have succeeded only in slowing down and increasing security around power stations.

The wreck of the Cadix off the coast of Brittany this year earlier this year evoked a storm of protest from ecologists. France and the Government with propaganda ammunition nuclear power.

Ecologists had a choice of conscience suggested. They prepared either to foreign oil carried flying flags of cor or to allow skilled scientists to dev control a nuclear pr Providing energy a messy and often energy the econ lapses.

## Power plant where sheep may safely graze

by John Ardagh

Europe's first solar power station—to feed electricity into the grid, from solar energy—is about to be built in the Pyrenean foothills 60 miles west of Perpignan, and will enter into service early in 1980.

France claims to be second only to the United States in solar energy development. This year the country is spending more than \$200m on it, spurred by the knowledge that it has few other energy resources of its own. Most of the work is taking place in the Pyrénées-Orientales department (Roussillon), the sunniest in France.

At Odeillo, near the ski-resort of Font-Romeu, Europe's leading experimental solar furnace has been active since 1970. 63 big mirrors, spread over 10 acres, reflect the sun on to a tower-shaped boiler, backed by a gigantic concave prism of more mirrors. This "science fiction" apparatus, alone on a high plateau, has been doing industrial tests on such things as ultra-refractory materials, and has even produced a little electricity, just to show that the sun can do so.

Now a much larger plant is to be built near by, with a 280ft tower, mirrors spread over 30 acres, and an output of 3MW. This equals a bare 2 per cent of Roussillon's electricity needs, but the new plant is not intended as more than an experimental prototype.

Many of the inadequacies of solar power-stations have still to be solved. They are not yet viable, and their mirrors squander a vast amount of land. "But there is no reason," a scientist said, "why the mirrors should not share a field with cows, sheep and crops."

Several other solar experiments are taking place in the department. At Odeillo 11 private houses and hotel are using solar panels for domestic heating or hot water: but Odeillo has been no more successful than other parts of the world in overcoming some of the basic difficulties. The panels, whether in the form of windows or of glass



Part of the leading experimental solar furnace in Europe, which is at Odeillo in the Pyrenees.

screens outside the walls, give an ugly appearance to a house's façade. No effective means has yet been found of long-term storage of the energy, for central heating, so, even in a sunny area, Unesco is helping the solar panels can provide only about 40 per cent of a home's year-round needs. Given the installation costs, on the coast, Henri Boudière, a scientist in a traditional state marine laboratory, is doing some unusual research on the use of solar energy for the breeding of fish in tanks and the growing of vegetables in arid tropical zones.

"I am certain", this idealist says, "that any work could help starving desert communities to feed themselves. But, in France, I can find no commercial firm that will join with me in putting it into practice. That is always the trouble with us French: we invent wonderful things, then never bother to apply them."

one of the two most active in France—the other is Nice covers thermodynamics, distillation, and drying processes. At Banyuls, on the coast, Henri Boudière, a scientist in a traditional state marine laboratory, is doing some unusual research on the use of solar energy for the breeding of fish in tanks and the growing of vegetables in arid tropical zones.

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## FOREIGN REPORT

## Zealand

Release in  
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face of it New Zealand's ruling conservative Party should win the general election on November 25, it starts from a position of numerical advantage, enjoying a majority of 13 in the 57-member House of Representatives. Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, has single-handedly led his party's victory in the election. The Labour administration, which had been in power since 1974, is expected to be replaced by the conservative Party.

Mr Muldoon's victory is a significant reversal of the political scene in New Zealand. The Labour Party, led by Mr. Norman Maclean, had been in power for four years. During this time, the country has experienced a period of economic growth and social progress. However, the conservative Party, led by Mr. Muldoon, has won the support of the majority of voters, indicating a shift in public opinion.

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Nurhina Jaruddin's eyes are filled with pain and terror as she calls out to the duty nurse in the small district hospital on the island of Jolo in the southern Philippines.

The frail Muslim girl had just turned 11 last month when she was shot by a grenade shattering her back. Her family says the grenade was thrown by a Muslim terrorist.

In the next ward doctors adjust a siphon over the bed of Abdul Majid, aged 17. His bladder has been partly destroyed by a rifle bullet. "My own Muslim brothers did this," he groans.

Down the corridor doctors and nurses are tending to nine other men, women and children who were wounded when their village at Patikul Masjid was struck by a barrage of rifle fire and grenades last month. Nine others died in the fighting.

This is not an unusual hospital in the small district. For over six years now, the emergency ward has been dealing with the victims of Asia's oldest insurrection, an uprising by Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines, a fight which can be traced back to Spain's unsuccessful attempts to convert the region to Christianity 300 years ago.

Although Government troops have pacified the majority of the region's two million Muslims in recent years, an estimated 53,000 soldiers, guerrillas and civilians have lost their lives since the latest phase of the war erupted in a series of pitched battles in 1972.

Just under two years ago President Ferdinand Marcos persuaded Mr Nur Misuari, the leader of the rebel organization, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), to conclude a ceasefire agreement under the patronage of the Islamic conference in Tripoli. But the pact has been reduced to tatters and sporadic fighting continues to claim hundreds of lives every month.

According to Government intelligence reports, an estimated 10,000 armed rebels continue to hold out in inaccessible camps in the deep jungles and mountains of Mindanao, the Zamboanga peninsula and on the islands of Tawi-Tawi, Basilan and Jolo in the south-western region of the archipelago.

As Government officials are quick to point out, the rebels are not capable of mounting a big operation against the police or Army today. The MNLF has split into three main rival factions and captured documents indicate that rebel field officers are beginning to question the leadership of Mr Misuari who lives in comfort and safety in Libya.

Such additional candidates are the women's vote and the impact of the Social Credit League as a third party. "Abortion has been as politically divisive as any issue in recent years," the legislation finally adopted, on a free vote in Parliament, is regarded by its critics, including members of the medical profession, as illiberal and unworkable. It has provoked much hostility among feminist groups who are urging voters to choose candidates solely according to their stand on the issue.

The Social Credit League, with its monetary reform platform, never excited much interest until Mr Bruce Beetham, its young, personable leader, won the crucial seat of Rangitikei from the Nationalists in a by-election earlier this year. The result reflected dissatisfaction among farmers with the Government.

Because a third or more of the seats are regarded as marginal, Social Credit could seriously influence the outcome without necessarily winning another seat.

The Government has chosen to fight the election on the question of credibility, while Labour campaigns on "getting things moving".

After more than a week of campaigning, there are still no firm pointers to the result. The 32 seats are being contested by 471 candidates. The present state of the parties is National 54, Labour 32, Social Credit 1.

W. P. Reeves



## Fears of another Beirut in Philippines

## Battle for Islamic state

At the same time an estimated 30,000 Muslims, close supporters of the MNLF, have left their isolated jungle villages in recent years to take advantage of Government offers of amnesty. In most cases Muslim rebels, who surrender to Government forces, are taught a trade and resettled in guarded villages.

At present the main body of 10,000 guerrillas, armed with M16 and FN rifles, M79 grenade-launchers and a variety of small arms and homemade mines, are attempting to avoid contact with armed forces.

Since the beginning of the year the badly demoralized leadership of the MNLF has failed to launch any major offensive in their battle to establish an independent Islamic state in the southern Philippines. Rebel operations have been limited to minor hit-and-run attacks against soft targets: government installations, electric power pylons, small police posts and unguarded villages.

There can be little doubt that the Government has the upper hand today. But Manila is still haunted by the fear that the insurrection might boil up one day into a serious trouble spot, a potential clash between millions of Christians and Muslims which could turn the Southern Philippines into a bloodbath.

Brigadier-General Teofisto Guirango, the deputy commander of the armed forces in

the region, points out that at present 12 million Christians and two million Muslims live in the southern Philippines.

"At the moment," he says, "the average Christian and Muslim are tolerant and peaceful. But the terrorists are now launching more and more attacks against civilians. If it continues, the Christians might attempt to arm themselves and retaliate. It could lead to indiscriminate fighting."

"This might force millions of loyal Muslims into the terrorists' camp. I have to think about it. We would have to face up to something like Beirut."

Jolo, a small island in the Sulu chain of the archipelago, is the focal point of the insurrection.

Unlike other regions, where Christians dominate the south, Jolo is a bustling community with a population of 40,000, most of whom are Muslims. Almost five years have elapsed since the town of Jolo, a bustling community with a population of 40,000, was captured by thousands of rebels. In two days of bitter fighting the town was virtually razed by fire and artillery shells before the guerrillas retreated into the jungle.

Rebuilt during the past four years, Jolo shows no outward sign of tension today. But it lives with the constant reminder that the terrorists are still lurking in the mountains. Military vehicles and the khaki

uniform of soldiers are seen everywhere. Signs at the doors of restaurants and cinemas tell clients: "Please deposit your arms at the front desk."

The brigade headquarters of the First Infantry Division of the Philippine Army overlooks the town of Jolo from the top of a 200 metre-high hill, Bud Daru.

Colonel R. A. Canesco, the brigade commander, a tough and competent soldier, believes that about 1,000 rebels have split up into small groups on the island. One group is led by a notorious rebel leader, Commander Usman Ali, the most wanted terrorist in the Philippines today.

It was Usman Ali and his men who shot down the former commander of the division, Brigadier-General Teodoro Baurista, and 35 of his men in cold blood in the middle of ceasefire negotiations two years ago.

The other leader, Brian Lay Lim, is operating on the southern flank of the island. But Usman Ali, whose family have led a revolt against successive governments in Jolo for three generations, is the Army's main target.

Colonel Canesco points to the east. There the rebels have established their strongholds in thick jungles on the slopes of Mount Sinuman, six miles from the brigade post.

"We have attempted to capture Usman Ali for two years. Take a look at those mountains and you will understand our problem", he says.

"The terrorists were born here. They know the jungle. But it is so thick that my troops can only move at a rate of a half a mile in two hours."

The silence at the top of the hill is suddenly shattered by a short burst of gunfire. Outside the brigade headquarters a 155mm howitzer is aimed at Mount Sinuman. "The mountain is a free-fire zone. The area has been cleared and my troops have been ordered to fire on anyone moving on the mountain", Colonel Canesco explains.

"We have attempted to force them to concentrate in one big group but they have split into small bands. It is a slow and tedious business. On an average we clash about thirty times a month. They kill one. We kill one. It's a no-win, no-lose situation."

Colonel Canesco and other Army officers claim that the terrorists are attempting to avoid any form of decisive action. "They are attacking soft targets and Muslim villagers who support the Government. They are now shooting down their fellow Muslims", a young captain says.

Two months ago a group of terrorists attacked the village of Kampuli Tegilhi, a settlement of Muslims established under the Government's pacification programme. According to the official version of the massacre, 30 Muslims were shot down while they were praying in the village mosque.

Army officers also claim that terrorists are attacking travellers and looting shops to obtain money and supplies.

Peter Hazelhurst

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ur. In their supermanic  
hey can acquire abnor-  
length, feel immune to  
become homicidal or  
—and at the end,  
er nothing about it.

ig examples found by  
rs from the Los  
s Times were: a man  
d pulled out his teeth  
pair of pliers; a man  
t off the nose of a fel-  
spiral patient; an 18-  
d mother who dipped  
aut in scalding water; a  
man who started doing  
ps on a freeway (he was  
5).

r users have jumped  
high buildings or swum  
into the ocean and  
d. Many have blown  
ives up while mixing  
off.

xmer user recalled that  
he was "dusted", his car  
like a Rolls-Royce, and  
sing outside was like a  
1 strip. He could lift  
275lb when normally  
ld not manage 200lb.

of the frightening things  
PCP is its cheapness and  
lity. It was developed  
20 years ago as an an-  
tensionalizer and pain  
One of the basic ingre-

dients is called piperidine, a  
chemical used mainly as a ha-  
dening agent in rubber plas-  
tics factories. The list of other  
ingredients can be easily  
bought in California, and  
mixed with normal kitchen  
equipment.

A gallon of piperidine,  
according to the Los Angeles  
Times, now costs around \$200  
(\$100) and with other chemicals  
could be turned into 600,000  
five milligram doses. Attempts  
by the police to follow-up non-  
industrial purchases of piperi-  
dine have enjoyed mixed  
success, though some firms sel-  
ling it have helped supply  
information.

Usually the mixture is coated  
on mix or paraly leaves and  
smoked. But it can also be  
swallowed as a pill, taken in a  
liquid like tea, or injected,  
like heroin.

The illicit use of PCP has  
grown dramatically in the past  
two or three years in Califor-  
nia, particularly in the south  
and in some hospitals, mental  
and otherwise, its users  
account for more than half of  
youthful admissions.

Doctors still have little idea  
of how the drug operates, even  
whether it is addictive, let  
alone how to counteract it.  
They say it can take three or  
four days for the most agitated  
stage to pass, and from a week  
to several months before the  
drug is flushed from the body.  
The subject can lapse into vi-  
olence several weeks after  
"high". Fruit juice has been  
found to help rid the body of  
the drug and a dose of Valium  
is sometimes used to block the  
flow of adrenalin.

Police have been equally  
uncertain how to deal with  
violent PCP users, who  
often fail to respond to verbal  
warnings or to recognize fire-  
arms. They appear not to feel  
pain. With the various "choke  
holds" used by police in  
America when dealing with  
violence, the subjects normally  
subdue well before blacking  
out. If the holds are applied to  
violent PCP users, they fail to  
recognize they are being  
choked and keep on struggling.

The best solution has been  
found to be either to wait  
since the violent fits are some-  
times short, or to overwhelm  
with sheer weight of numbers:  
six or eight large men are  
recommended.

Roger Berthoud



## Cleaning up a political oil slick

The Bingham Report has put Parliament on its mettle. Backbenchers will have the chance to redeem in part their self-esteem and the honour of Parliament by forcing the Government to carry on where the Bingham enquiry left off. Curiously, it is not the assurance given in the debate this week by Messrs Wilson and Heath that they knew nothing.

Unfortunately, however, from the Government benches the signs are unpromising. The Foreign Secretary's speech, far from being the objective account of the dismal history of sanctions which he claimed, was largely a repetition of the muddle and hypocrisy which has characterized the saga.

On five occasions he sought to share the blame for the failure of all sanctions with the French and United States Governments, because of their reluctance to enforce sanctions laws on their own oil companies.

Yet there was never any chance that they would do so unless we, who were primarily responsible for Rhodesia, gave the lead. We never did. Indeed the one undisputed fact is that when comparatively recently Shell/BP illegally supplied Rhodesia, directly or indirectly, throughout the sanctions period (apart possibly from a few months hiccup at the very beginning), it is ironic, for example, that the general manager of Shell Rhodesia could report in 1969 that "we have a bigger slice of the cake through present methods" than they had before sanctions.

It was not as if the French (plus the Portuguese and Zambians) had not tried to convince HMG that Shell/BP was breaking sanctions wholesale. Ten days before Sir Harold Wilson saw General de Gaulle in June 1967 their civil servants gave to our detailed (and correct) evidence of the fact. The flat refusal of the British to believe it no doubt confirmed de Gaulle in his belief that Sir Harold's righteous indignation over breach of sanctions by Shell was no more than predictable British perfidy.

The other argument much resorted to by the Foreign Secretary in his speech was that used throughout by the oil companies themselves, namely that to have made sanctions work would have involved economic confrontation with South Africa, or a blockade.

Yet the 1965 Sanctions Order necessarily involved partial economic confrontation with South Africa for it forbade supply by Shell/BP of their South African subsidiaries if they had reason to believe that they would on-supply to Rhodesia. That was explained in Parliament by the Attorney-General in the original sanctions debate, and expressly understood by the oil companies. That position was confirmed by the Ministry of Power by letter to Shell/BP on January 28, 1966.

The South African Government, too, understood this predicament from the outset, as was made clear at the first meeting between the American, French and British oil representatives in South Africa and the South African Government on January 23, 1966.

These who defend the timidity of HMG in allowing their bluff to be so comprehensively and immediately called do not appreciate that South Africa was infinitely more vulnerable in that situation than the UK. It was hemmed in by British,

French and American sanctions laws and, within a year, by mandatory United Nations sanctions as well. There seems little reason to doubt that the real South African attitude in 1966 was much the same as that admitted by Mr Steyn, its Secretary of Commerce, at a meeting with Shell in July 1974. He discouraged Shell's proposal that they should switch supply to South Africa from Mozambique to South Africa on the ground that "it would become even more apparent to the world at large that South Africa remains the only culprit, and this could turn the full spotlight of international wrath against South Africa with serious consequences".

That Shell/BP London understood this to be the reality is supported by an internal memorandum of a meeting of senior chiefs of the two companies in February 1968 which speaks of the "excuse" they were "sheltering under" in maintaining the posture, in discussions with Mr George Thomson, that they were forced by South Africa to sell to purchasing agents of the Rhodesians, and that failure to do so would result in reprisals.

The growing signs that backbenchers in all parts of the Houses will reject the tacit collusion of their front benches to drop further inquiries should be stimulated by the realization of the degree to which Shell/BP outwitted Parliament over the years. No more humiliating indication of this is to be found in the Bingham Report than the confidential note sent by Mr J. C. Francis of Shell London to his managing director Mr Frank (now Sir Frank) McFadden two days before the fateful meeting with Mr Thomson on February 21, 1968.

It stated baldly that Shell had been breaking sanctions until then through Mozambique; that the new swap arrangements with the French would simply transfer the illegality to Shell/BP UK; that they must expect Mr Thomson to take the matter to the Cabinet if he was told about it (which he was); that prosecution would probably follow unless the oil companies abandoned supply to South Africa to the extent to which there was only one could the British Government "use this as a lever in negotiations with the United States and France to bring about a similar position vis-à-vis the United States and French companies".

A year later, on February 6, 1969, Shell/BP had done infinitely better than they could have hoped for. They had not abandoned any part of their southern African markets; they had not been prosecuted; HMG was implicated; and at that meeting the Foreign Office coped with that embarrassment by wrongly advising Mr Thomson that the swap was "legally sound".

That critical point this week's debate made confusion worse confounded. Mr Thomson had already said that other ministers knew. Sir Harold denied it. Mr Michael Stewart concurred, but was "on whether or not to be told the Cabinet. The process of unravelling the web has a long way to go. What seems clear already is that HMG never really gave sanctions a chance.

Andrew Phillips

The author is prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Saffron Walden and author of the Social Audit Review of the Bingham Report.

## Bernard Levin concludes his series on the Indian Emergency

# Should these men speak at the Gandhi dinner?

From June, 1975 to March, 1977, she ruled India under dictatorial emergency powers achieved by fraud and sustained by a combination of force, censorship, lies, corruption, arbitrary arrest and the harassment and intimidation of anyone, or any institution, daring to oppose her.

The return of Mrs Gandhi to the Indian Parliament is grim news, little mitigated by the fact that her share of the vote was smaller than the proportion obtained at the general election by the MP who so obligingly stood down for her; her margin of victory was big enough, in all conscience. No doubt Indian voters are disillusioned with the failure of the Janata coalition to work miracles; it is none the less saddening to friends of India and of freedom that so many voters should have been willing to forget the lessons she taught them, and to turn again to the woman who so signally defiled Indian democracy.

Anyone who has read the columns I have just published will have had a glimpse—necessarily limited sample glimpse—of the catalogue of cruelty, dishonesty and contempt for democracy compiled by Mrs Gandhi and her entourage during the 20 months of her personal rule. And I want to conclude the series today by summing up the conclusions to which the Shah Commission came.

It will be an instructive exercise, because if I have managed to convey a representative selection of items from the massive documentation in the Shah Report the Reader must have been struck by the way in which not only the activities, but the very language of Mrs Gandhi's arbitrary rule echoed the themes of all modern totalitarianisms. Certainly she did nothing comparable to the horrors perpetrated by Hitler or Stalin, or even such lesser killers as Franco or Tito. But although both the scale and intensity of her dictatorship were considerably less frightful than the worst that our century has achieved, it had one characteristic which almost none of the others shared: India was a genuine and stable democracy when she took power there, and her greatest crime was to

destroy the previously well-founded belief that Indian democracy, whatever India's problems, was safe against assault from within.

Mrs Gandhi is due to arrive in Britain shortly. I hope I have done something these two weeks to show up this woman for what she is; at the very least, I hope I have helped to silence her clique in this country, who defended or even applauded her overthrow of Indian democracy. And I have not achieved as much so far. I hope that my presentation today of the conclusions of the Shah Commission's final report will enable me to do so.

First, the Commission is in no doubt about what was the greatest offence Mrs Gandhi committed against freedom.

Among the abuses and misuse of authority by the administration, the one single item which had affected the people most over the entire country, was the manner in which the Government had used its power to detain persons under the amended Maintenance of Internal Security Act. It was used by the officials at various levels.

But more interesting is the conclusion with which the Commission follows that statement of the Shah Commission. It is an excellent description of Mrs Gandhi herself, as a matter of fact, though intended for the officials who carried out her policy. But it is a real dilemma: it is a real dilemma.

It must however be conceded, as it is clear on the evidence, that there was an all-pervading fear of consequences among the officials, which in many cases was indeed genuine, which inhibited many officials from acting in the only way which would have been conducive to the health of the administration. When unscrupulous and unprincipled politicians and their associates are in a position to impose the public services refusing to fall in line with wrong and illegal orders, it becomes the duty of the officials, as also of the fundaments of the Constitution and the rule of law, to protect the officials.

And here is yet another echo of dictatorship: mightier and more terrible than Mrs Gandhi's.

It is necessary to face the situation squarely that not all the excesses and indignities committed during the Emergency originated at the political level. In a large number of cases it appears that unscrupulous and over-ambitious officers were prepared to carry favour with the seats of power and position by doing what they thought the people in authority desired. Amid its general conclusions,

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truth now and to own up their past wrongs.

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the Shah Commission singles out some particularly illustrative episodes or subordinate aspects of Mrs Gandhi's rule, of which this is perhaps the most striking:

During the emergency, 25,922 public servants were compulsorily retired. The Commission had addressed letters to all the state governments and to the ministers of the Government of India requesting them to undertake a review among other things of all the cases of compulsory retirement. As a result of this review, 14,187 public servants have been reinstated. The figures speak for themselves. If such a large number of employees could be reinstated, it only means that in most, if not in all of these cases of premature retirement, the grounds given for their removal were not based on any real fault or incompetence, but were merely a device to get rid of persons who were not in accordance with the spirit of the rules. The Commission also follows that if this review had not been undertaken either at the instance of the Commission or otherwise, the unfortunate public servants who suffered injustice for extraneous reasons would have continued to remain in a cloud and consequent indignity.

Nor can Mrs Gandhi or her defenders take refuge in the claim that although individual excesses occurred, even on a huge scale, they were never part of any general policy.

Interpretation of the happenings during the Emergency merely as an essay in Republicanism, transactions called excesses indulged in by an individual or

a group of individuals, would be wholly a misrepresentation of what happened during the emergency was a perversion of a system of Administration. And the Shah Commission ends its vast and salutary labours with these simple and moving words:

As borne out by the records of the Government and the deposition of several responsible government servants, dishonesty and falsehood became almost a way of official life during the emergency. As Robert Frost said, "most of the change we think we see in life is due to such things as the change of colour in the leaves or the change of the wind." Administrative machinery in our country is to be rendered safe for our children, the services must give a better account of themselves by standing up for the basic values of an honest and efficient administration. That alone can restore the people's lost faith once again in our services. If a democratic heritage is to be saved, for future generations, we should want the truth to be established in its legitimate place in the social, economic and political scheme of things in our country. There is nothing unattainable or profound in this. It is a simple human message.

It is in the light of that conclusion that I have one further revelation to make. On November 16 a dinner is being given for Mrs Gandhi in London by the Indo-British Association. No one can object to that: she is permitted to enter the country, and anyone may entertain her while she is here. But the speakers at the dinner, apart from Mrs Gandhi herself and from the Indian High Commissioner, who can hardly not participate *ex officio* are to be Mr Peter Shore and Lord Carrington.

It may be that they accepted the invitation some time ago; though it could not have been much time, for her visit was only announced last month. Nor should it be any excuse for them anyway, for the facts of Mrs Gandhi's conduct were already available. But whatever allowances might have been made earlier, there is none available now; in the light of the Shah Commission's final volume, from which I have been quoting the evidence of her crimes for the past fortnight, the attendance at that dinner of

a Cabinet minister and Opposition equivalent will national disgrace. This nothing to do with the content of their speeches; press Lord Carrington will enough sense not to praise for making the train run time and Mr Shore on decency not a command success in dealing with a population problem. But approval inevitably implies their appearance, and by speaking at the dinner to woman, after the record of conduct has been made clear, is to say that they are in the view of the political post they hold, has any right extend on our behalf. The not be there in any capacity; they are leading politicians and they go the such. Let it be known that they go, that without any hint of diplomatic occasion, Shore and Lord Carrington willing to offer Britain's benediction to a woman who has made 20 months and came close to subverting Indian democracy. The Anglo-Indian stable the Gandhi and her son Mrs India for 20 months may be entirely cleansed; the age to India's self-cool has been excessive and found. 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## PC who rode away from an attack is fined £150

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Philip Thomas Dyham, aged 29, a Merseyside police constable, of Oldham Road, Haydock, was found guilty by a jury at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday of misconduct as an officer of justice.

Mr Justice Neil fined him £150, saying although he had been guilty of a grave breach of duty it was not a case for a custodial sentence.

PC Dyham was alleged by Mr Patrick Russell, QC, for the prosecution, to have ridden away on his motor cycle when he saw three downed jockeys on the ground from Cindy's Club at St Helen's and kicking him, causing fatal injuries.

PC Dyham denied that he turned a blind eye on the incident. He said he only saw a man being jostled from the club.

The judge said it was not suggested that PC Dyham knew a man was being murdered, nor was it said that if he had taken any steps he would have been in time to save his life.

"But the public is entitled to expect," the judge added, "that those who hold the important position of a police constable should protect us in accordance with the undertaking they made when they joined this force."

## Abbey memorial to seamanship

Sir Francis Drake, Captain James Cook and Sir Francis Chichester will feature in a memorial to be erected in the great cloister of Westminster Abbey next year to commemorate four centuries of English seamanship.

The memorial, which is being financed privately, will be unveiled on St Francis's Day, October 4. Designed by Mr Eric Fraser, it will be a coloured marble and will feature the globe and the navigators' ships.

## Ex-wife loses £31,000 interest

Mr Harry Meadows who has a night club in Mayfair, London, used to pay £31,000 interest to his former wife, Helena, on top of £150,000 already paid under a maintenance order. Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

The court allowed an appeal by Mr Meadows, aged 59, of Queen Street, Mayfair, against an interest award made by a High Court judge in July.

Last May, Mr Meadows paid off an outstanding £77,500 owed by him under the 1974 maintenance order by transferring to his former wife,

who is 38, two properties, the Meadows, at Raymead Road, Maidenhead, where she lives, and an adjacent house. Later, he was ordered to pay her interest that had accrued on unpaid maintenance since 1974.

Lord Justice Denning said yesterday that the interest order appeared to be unique in the Family Division. In 1974, when the maintenance order was made, no one dreamt about interest and no provision for it was included in the agreement.

## Jury clears boy of murdering girl of 16

A boy aged 15 was acquitted of murder by a jury at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday. He had said that he stabbed Lynne Siddons, aged 16, "like Jack the Ripper" because his stepfather made him do it. The stepfather said he had nothing to do with the killing.

Dr Alan Usher, a pathologist, examined the girl's body and said his findings were consistent with two people having been involved. The girl died from strangulation and multiple stab wounds. The boy, from Salford, Derby, had pleaded not guilty to murder.

After his acquittal, Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the defence, told the judge that the boy would be taken to a place of safety while the authorities decided how to handle the situation.

The court was told that the girl was found with 14 serious stab wounds and 20 lesser wounds.

The boy, a friend of the girl, told the court that his stepfather told him about Jack the Ripper and took him to see a film about the murder. He said his stepfather had a "thing" about stabbing women and used to stab pictures of naked women.

He said that after taking the girl to a wood he was handed a knife by his stepfather and told to stab Lynne Siddons. He said he was afraid that if he refused his stepfather would hurt his mother when she got home. The stepfather said he was arrested, held for 48 hours, and released.

## Judge refuses to sever tie with foster-mother

Mr Justice Conyngton refused to sever the tie between a 12-year-old boy and his foster-mother who had been with him since he was born. The boy's natural parents, who are Nigerians, were seeking to take him to their country.

He decided that they should stay with her and see their parents regularly until they are old enough to make up their own minds about whom they want to be with. The judge said the natural parents, both Nigerians, were sincere and genuine people. They wanted to take the boy to Nigeria.

It made no difference that the boy and his parents were black while their foster-mother was white, he added.

"I simply cannot uproot these two children from their foster-mother after this enormous length of time. It would be inhuman of me to do so," he said.

## Elton John improving

Elton John, the musician, was in a comfortable condition in the Harley Street Clinic yesterday. He collapsed on Tuesday with chest pains.

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## Soldier's leg crushed

Corporal Dennis Noakes, of the Royal Engineers, was badly injured yesterday when a wooden beam slipped from an RAF helicopter, on a goodwill mission to a school near Gloucester, and crushed his leg.

Law Report November 9 1978

Court of Appeal

## When misrepresentations from abroad become a tort in England

Diamond v Bank of London and Montreal Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Shaw.

[Judgments delivered November 7] Where false or negligent misrepresentations are made in telephone conversations or telex to a person in this country by someone outside the jurisdiction, the place where the tort is committed is the place where the person is who receives and hears and acts on the representations. In such a case the English courts have jurisdiction to grant leave to a plaintiff to sue in an action for damages for the tort of misrepresentation, to serve the writ on the sender of the messages outside the jurisdiction, since the action is founded on the tort of misrepresentation, which is committed within the jurisdiction. Order 11, rule 1(1)(h) of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeal held on an interlocutory appeal by Mr Hyman Richard Diamond, commodity broker, of Hyde Park Mansions, London, from Mr Justice Denning, who had granted leave in favour of the Bank of London and Montreal Ltd, of Nassau, Bahamas, that he had no jurisdiction to grant leave, because the tort alleged was committed in Nassau.

Their Lordships heard Mr Diamond's appeal against the order of Mr Justice Denning, who had granted leave to the plaintiff to serve the writ on the defendant in Nassau, where Mr Bease sent off the telexes and from where he spoke on the telephone. The judge had been influenced by observations of Mr Justice Wilton in *Cordova Land Co v Victor Bros Inc* (1965) 1 WLR 793.

On that preliminary point the Lordships agreed that they did not agree with the judge. The reason was that as a matter of fact, the tort of misrepresentation was committed in England, where the telex was sent, and where the place where the tort was committed was the place where the telex was received and acted on.

That had been held in *Canada in Cordova Land Co v Victor Bros Inc* (1965) 42 DLR (2d) 177 and was similar to the Court of Appeal decision in *Reid v Millar* (1944) 1 KB 423 for *East Corporation* (1955) 2 QB 327.

It seemed that the tort in the present case was committed in England where Mr Diamond had received the telexes and acted on them. The case was wholly distinguishable, and Lord Justice Denning's observations in *Monro Ltd v American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation* (1964) 1 KB 423 that the tort would be committed where the negligent act took place would not carry the day. The present case was much nearer to that of publication of a libel sent from one country to another; the tort there took place where the publication was made. *Bata v Bata* (1948) WN 365.

The textbooks varied on the subject, but in the latest edition of *Cheshire on Private International Law* it was said that too restrictive an approach had been taken in *Cordova* and *Monro*. Each tort had to be considered on its own to see where it was committed. In many cases the real tort might be where the damage was done, as in the *Private International Law* decision in the *Cheshire* case. *Cheshire v Bristow* (1971) AC 413.

In the present case it seemed to their Lordships that the place where the tort was committed was where the fraudulent misrepresentation was made, received and acted on, and not the place from which it was sent; and the same would apply to a negligent statement. So their Lordships would hold that it came within the jurisdiction of the court as a proper case in which to serve the writ out of the jurisdiction and he would overrule the judge on that preliminary point.

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But, on the merits—had Diamond shown that he had a good case for the tort of misrepresentation? The court had to consider section 6 of the Statute of Frauds Amendment Act, 1825—Lord Tenterden's Act—that no act should be brought whereby to charge any person upon or by reason any representation or assurance made or given concerning or relating to the character, conduct, ability, trade or deal of any other person, to the intent or purpose that such other person may obtain credit, money, goods upon (it), unless such a representation or assurance be in writing, signed by the party be charged therewith.

The section certainly applies to a fraudulent misrepresentation and the cases showed that the applied to fraudulent but not to innocent representation. It seemed that the bank would not be able to rely on the statement of credit.

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...the ...

# NSWORTH

## cameraman

member of Korda films, such as *The Drifters*, *The Four of Us*, and *The Thief of Baghdad*. Later, he was one of the cameramen crew on Michael Powell's *The Life and Death of El Blimp* and *A Matter of Time*.

1946 he moved to the Rank Organisation and after collaborating with Jack Cardiff on the Antarctic film, he became a director of photography in his own right. Some of the 1950s his many credits included *Where No Vexes Fly*, *A Town Like Alice*, *A Night to Remember*, *Northwestern Frontier*. But only his best work—perhaps his best films—were to come late in his career. As a British film production man, he moved with great ease to big international films like *Cabaret*, *Murder on the Orient Express*, *A Bridge Too Far* and *The Return of the Panther*.

He spent much of his time abroad—working on *Lady in Mexico* and *A Time in Rome*—and died of a heart attack while on location in the Argentine for *Les D'Urberivilles*, directed by Roman Polanski. He leaves and three children.

# CKWELL

baseball, love-love teen-ager before his first rendezvous the delight of a family going on a vacation and sad return home, family is, the joyful homecoming soldier.

In New York, Rockwell is his first illustration to the *NY Evening Post* in 1916. The magazine over the years printed some several hundred by him, illustrations that caused several generations of readers to pause and over an "American way of life" without conscience-problems.

In the 1950s he left the *Post* for a magazine and took a less risky look at the world.

# UCOB

years later, a sales subsidiary in South Africa.

When came the war, which it an end to this type of business. Under the management of inactive Grauborn entered in further business ventures. In 1943, completing the purchase of the United Engineering Company, a full manufacturing firm in engineering, he moved to West Yorkshire. Under leadership the firm went from strength to strength and in 1950 became a public company. The company's name had been changed to Nu-Swift Ltd. In 1952, in recognition of world-wide sales, was again to Nu-Swift International Ltd.

In 1975 Grauborn remained chairman and joint managing director. In December, 1975, he retired and his son, Peter, succeeded from that office moved to Jersey, where he lives with his third wife until death. He is also survived by a son and daughter of his marriage.

# WARD

them concerned that he might better than he had been to", his help to his members in their foreign ventures was invaluable and he remained a firm friend to the attitude of visiting Parliamentarians from all parts of the world whose path his knowledge and administrative gifts smoothed.

Outwardly, a successful public life, he also showed respect of those whom he worked and wherever his private life was felt. He loved his fellow men, for he was a warm and kind family for many ex-children". His service of his part of his duty to him he loved and served

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

because he so readily forgave the faults he saw in those who knew him will remember him as a useful and honourable citizen whose passing the community is left poorer.

Mrs. Beatrice Bearsted, wife of Mr. J. H. Bearsted, died on Monday, April 31. She was Mrs. Jean Scrimmelle, daughter of Mr. Wallace and she married her husband as his second wife.

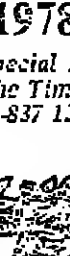
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## Deaths

**Bearsted**

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e Ages  
r 1978

*Special Reports  
in the Times Magazine  
01-837 1234 Ext.*









**OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS:** All engagements dead: New Angle, Hamilton, Pickpocket.



## Lifeless again

**\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

Mr. Str  
o end t



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Treasury expects deficit thin Budget forecast spite higher spending

By Westlake.

Deficit between central government spending and tax income is still confidently expected to be no more than predicted in the Budget.

In spite of the fact that seven months of the financial year, expenditure is trailing behind income, the Treasury expects a cumulative deficit of £22m in October, 1978, compared with £1,983m at the same time in 1977.

The explanation of why spending is currently higher than forecast, and revenues lower, appears to be largely technical. Between April and October last and earlier deficit stood some 9 per cent higher than for the same period in the previous financial year.

The Government banking on a rise of 10 per cent for the year as a whole. The Treasury believes that a rise in revenues of this order is still likely.

Similarly, spending is expected to come back into line with forecasts as the year progresses. In the Budget, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, which accounts for the bulk of government outlays, was forecast as increasing by some 17 per cent in 1978-79, compared with 1977-78.

Between April and October such expenditure was rising at a rate of 20 per cent between the two years. But this appeared to be caused more by problems with debt servicing than with general spending. Debt servicing is conducted by the National Loans Fund, through which the Government lends to other parts of the public sector.

Financial problems between such loans and repayments have meant that the National Loans Fund has had to receive certain cash transfers that boost the total spending figures.

There is general agreement amongst analysts in the City that the Government will be able to keep its deficit down to original estimates. The Central Government Borrowing Requirement is watched very closely in the financial markets because of the effect on interest rates of any change in such borrowing.

Until the last few weeks the programme for funding this year's substantial deficit was going very well, and the public debt managers had financed a large proportion of it, through sales of gilts.

### quand posals to Sime

el Prest

Effort to soothe the now dispute between Sime and the Far East trading companies, which has been replaced with Price Co., Turquand has to the Sime board a proposal which would suspend the audit of the company.

On 17 October, the Sime board would audit the company.

Chief suggestion put by Sime is that the Malaysian Law be asked to nominate a business to undertake the audit.

The idea is thought to be a precedent.

Five men have been chosen, the shareholding with Sime, the matter put to a vote.

Also proposing the audit of an audit committee which, although new, suggestion by the firm's senior relations with Sime, the first time since the first came to the of last month.

It is thought that "we did not keep it. We tried to reduce the and return the square was, nearly before the share-

### Cigarette sales war less fierce, panel says

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor.

A marked increase in cigarette sales competition since the duty changes, which have benefited the consumer, although there are no indications that the intensity of competition may be declining.

This judgment of the highest standards in the industry, which has been made by the Cigarette Sales Panel, which was set up by the Treasury, in its investigation report on price rises by Imperial, which is part of Imperial Group.

Imperial last June notified price rises for cigarettes and cigars, manufactured by John Player and W.D. & H.O. Wills, which would add 2p on a pack of 20 cigarettes. The company got the price rise in full under profit safeguard regulations.

But Imperial has now told the Commission it will not increase prices again before next July, which means a year's gap since the increases went through.

The Commission decided that Imperial, which is expected to increase level of capital expenditure in its cigarette making and packing machinery, did not have a more than adequate profitability. The Commission also shared Imperial's view that there would be no early return to the sort of market stability the tobacco industry enjoyed before 1976 and the start of the duty changes.

The entry into the British market of BAT with its 555 brand last May was the most significant in a series of developments within the cigarette industry, which have intensified competition, said the commission. BAT's share of the king size market, which accounts for about half of total cigarette sales, was put in August at 9 per cent, with Imperial taking 39 per cent, Gallaher (whose brands include Benson and Hedges) 32 per cent, and Carers Rothmans 18 per cent.

Imperial's share of the total cigarette market in 1976, 66 per cent, this year fell to about 54 per cent, according to the Commission.

Imperial's losses on its tobacco substitute NSM (New Smoking Material) the commission puts at £1m during five years to October last year.

The Commission report No 26, Imperial Tobacco increases in prices of Cigarettes and Cigars, to be published by HMSO.

### Mr Strauss begins talks to end trade deadlock

From Michael Horsey, Brussels, Nov 9.

Mr Robert Strauss, President of the European Commission, began today his special trade negotiations with Mr Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission in Brussels, to break the political deadlock that has threatened to scupper the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

Mr Strauss, who had dinner with Mr Jenkins, said that the Commission is expecting an increased level of capital expenditure in its cigarette making and packing machinery, which would add 2p on a pack of 20 cigarettes. The company got the price rise in full under profit safeguard regulations.

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### Clearers' unhappy with banking Bill provision a deposit protection

By Ryan Appleyard.

The Bill giving the Bank of England statutory backing for its control of the banking system was published yesterday and immediately ran into criticism from the clearing banks.

The clearing banks welcomed the Bill as aligning the United Kingdom system with that in other EEC countries, and added that it "should reduce the possibility of another secondary banking crisis such as occurred in 1973-74."

But they went on to express strong reservations about the proposed deposit protection scheme. This involves establishing a fund, amounting to between £5m and £6m, out of which depositors in a failed institution could receive 75 per cent of the first £10,000 of their deposit.

The clearers' comment: "There is no need for a scheme to protect clearing bank customers. Their participation can be justified only as a support to the stability of the financial system as a whole. But this argument applies with equal force to all major deposit taking institutions, including those in the public sector which have been explicitly exempted from the scheme."

They go on to say that the contributions are "so loaded" that the clearers would be called upon to bear a higher proportion of the cost than others. So their shareholders would be providing support for "those people who seek a larger return by placing their money with more risky institutions."

### Job subsidy plan to be extended

By John Huxley.

The Government's £20-a-week jobs subsidy for small companies is to be extended from January 1, Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, told the Commons yesterday.

### Tarmac to sell Cubbitts Nigeria stake

By Alison Mitchell.

Tarmac, the construction group which earlier this year announced a £16m provision to cover the losses of recently acquired Cubbitts Nigeria, is to sell its 60 per cent stake in this subsidiary to a Middle East consortium.

The agreement is still subject to a number of conditions, which are thought to relate to the loss provision, but Tarmac has reported that it believes the £16m will remain adequate. The group will continue as management consultants on the Nigerian contracts.

The sale will not affect the litigation with Drake & Scull, which Tarmac has reported as being resolved. The sale of Cubbitts, which included Cubbitts, Nigeria, although talks have been held, a spokesman for Tarmac admitted yesterday that a settlement was no nearer.

However, the deal does look like the first step to improving Tarmac's performance over the next two years.

In 1977 an increase in bank overdrafts pushed the group's net loss from £13.3 per cent to 8.7 per cent. In that year borrowings in Nigeria increased by £12.2m.

However, Mr Peter Woodman, a Tarmac director, who has been handling the negotiations, decided that the group was pulling out of Nigeria.

"Not only do we have a commitment to the country through existing contracts, but we have also learned a considerable amount about working in Nigeria and the country has much future potential," he said. The share price yesterday rose 5p to 140p.

### Sir Hugh Fraser drops his appeal against conviction

By Richard Allen.

Sir Hugh Fraser, deputy chairman of Scottish & Universal Investments, and three business associates, have dropped their appeals against conviction in the £4m "accounting error" in the group's 1975 accounts.

The prosecution involved in the case has also dropped its appeal in respect of the £4m "accounting error" in the group's 1975 accounts.

Mr James Prior, Shadow Employment Secretary, said that if Mr Booth made some sensible changes to the Employment Protection Act he could get the extra employment without any subsidies at all.

### Steel output rises by 5.1 per cent

Steel output rose by 5.1 per cent in October compared with the preceding month, according to figures issued by the British Steel Corporation yesterday.

Average output at 431,800 tonnes per week was 7.3 per cent higher than in October 1977. But demand for steel products generally remained at the depressed levels of the past three years and there were no indications of a significant upturn in the near future.

Output for the 10 months of 1978 averaged 388,900 tonnes a week, a reduction of 3.3 per cent on the corresponding period last year.

### In brief

Chemicals export volume up by 8pc

Some recovery in trading conditions was reported for the United Kingdom chemical industry by Mr Stuart Woodhams, outgoing president of the Chemical Industries Association, yesterday. Production volume is expected to have been raised by 3 per cent in 1978, export volume by 8 per cent, and investment by 14 per cent in real terms.

Mr Woodhams, who was speaking at the association's annual general meeting, forecast that the industry's gross sales this year would amount to around £15,500m.

Curb on textile exports from Malta to Britain

At British request, the European Commission has decided to limit, and in some cases to ban, Maltese textile exports to the United Kingdom for the rest of the year. The action has been taken under the "safeguard" clause of Malta's association agreement with the EEC.

Britain first complained to Brussels about the rapid rate of growth of Maltese textile and clothing exports as long ago as last April. Later attempts by the Commission to negotiate an agreement with the Maltese broke down.

### Bonn current account surplus up sharply

West Germany's current account balance of payments showed a provisional surplus of DM11,800m in September after August's revised DM139m surplus, and a deficit of DM11,900m in September, 1977, the Bundesbank said yesterday.

On October 25 the Federal Statistical Office announced a provisional current account surplus for September of DM11,000m following a balanced account in August.

The Bundesbank said the cumulative surplus for the first

### How the markets moved

Rises				Falls			
Castellfield	3p to 263p	Saint Piran	3p to 84p	Libanon	11p to 146p	Modern Eng	4p to 48p
R. M. Cole	3p to 94p	Scott National	3p to 142p	Blyvoors	19p to 220p	Selection	16p to 44p
W. Collins	3p to 140p	Sirard	5p to 98p	Dobsonstein	8p to 264p	Western Area	17p to 123p
Lawler	4p to 53p	Tarmac	5p to 140p	Hemery	7p to 21p	West Rand Consols	10p to 96p
Moller	3p to 94p	Wardie	3p to 33p	Hutch Whamp	7p to 74p	Old News	8p to 34p
Norfolkite Expt	3p to 38p	Waterbottom T	6p to 198p	Jardine Matheson	17p to 205p	Utd Quins	2p to 36p
Pretoria & Cent	10p to 148p			Imp Cont Gas	10p to 24p	Utd News Tst	2p to 36p

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### EEC ties itself up with man-made fibre knots

One does not have to be a strident anti-European to derive a certain amount of vicarious satisfaction from the mess into which the European Commission has got itself over the issue of the man-made fibre cartel.

The sight of such a mighty bureaucratic machine tripping up over its own rules is nothing if not reassuring to those who have so long wondered at the apparent absence of "human" qualities—like making mistakes—in the European Community.

It was in June that the 11 biggest producers of artificial fibres in the EEC signed a cartel agreement designed to co-ordinate the production of their production capacities to meet market requirements. To be successful, such an operation would involve a rejigging of market shares, and a manipulation of prices that would contravene Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome setting up the EEC.

Despite these objections, the cartel was promoted by Viscount Davidson, the EEC Industry Commissioner with the agreement itself actually being signed in the EEC headquarters in Brussels.

Viscount Davidson acted in the firm belief that the Commission would authorise the cartel, for industries like artificial fibres that were held to be in serious trouble. As it happened, the Commission had second thoughts, thus putting the new cartel agreement and Viscount Davidson under a cloud.

The Commission returned to the problem this week, and yesterday published a brief three paragraph resumé of its findings.

The "provisional conclusion" of the Commission is that the artificial fibre cartel is not compatible with the Treaty of Rome. But instead of banning the cartel or threatening the participants with prosecution, it agreed that "the possibility of modifications to it should be explored as quickly as possible."

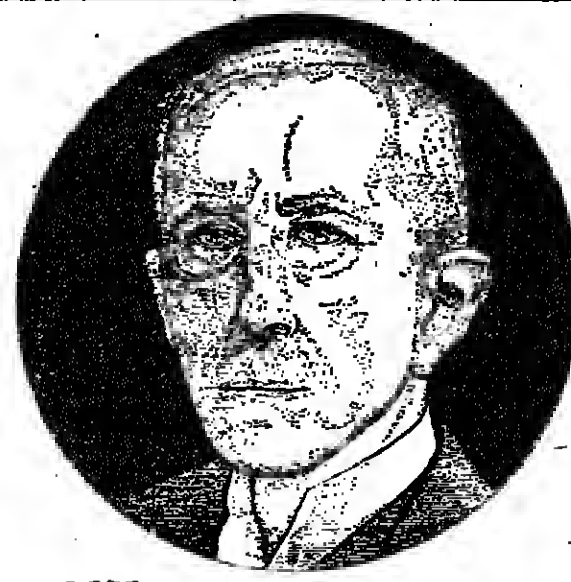
The present position can be described as legalized confusion. Some Commission officials are inclined to see the decision as a good compromise, others as a victory for Viscount Davidson in that the cartel was not specifically banned, and still others as a fudged decision.

How the industry will react remains to be seen. It had been vigorously cutting back its capacity even before the signing of the questionable cartel, and will doubtless continue to do so. The attraction of the deal was the promised relaxation of market sharing arrangements and price manipulation.

It is indisputable that the man-made fibre industry has suffered appalling losses since 1974.

But it would appear that some Commissioners—like Herr Guido Brunner of West Germany—argued that the industry's position was improving. If this is the case, the crisis cartel for the man-made fibre industry could become unnecessary after all.

Peter Norman in Brussels



### Have you seen him?

The picture on the label of The Buchanan Blend is that of James Buchanan, the man who first put it on the market in 1884.

Today's Buchanan Blend follows faithfully the tradition of almost a century.

It is a smooth and satisfying blend of fine whiskies which is destined to win the affections of discerning Scotch drinkers everywhere.

You may have to look around for it at first, but as soon as you see James Buchanan's picture, you'll know you've found the Scotch of a lifetime.

The Buchanan Blend

THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME



### Lawtex Ltd

Manufacturers of Clothing and Umbrellas

MARY OF RESULTS

53 weeks ended 1st July

	1978	1977
Profit before Taxation	£12,458,651	£9,700,944
after Taxation	£4,528,285	£4,282,541
Capital	£500,000	£500,000
Dividends	£2,733,850	£1,782,351
Dividends	12.85p	11.55p
Dividends	23.5p	21.4p

M. Schaefer, the Chairman, reports: "Record turnover and profit. Exports increased from £1.15m. to £2.87m.—now 23% turnover."

Noted improvement in productivity. Dividends 3.22p per share, covered 7.3 times by earnings.

Of the Report are available from the Secretary, x House, Rott Lane, Ealing, W.5 9NE.

### Transition to EMS 'could pose dangers'

The transition towards a European Monetary System could pose difficult problems, Mr Paul Volcker, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said at Warwick University last night.

Mr Volcker, who was delivering the first Fred Hirsch Memorial Lecture, said that it would be necessary to be alert to dealing with the complications which the transitional period could present for international cooperation on a wider scale, to protecting the legitimate role of the International Monetary Fund, and to the implications of decisions within Europe for the monetary system as a whole.

Fred Hirsch Memorial Lecture, page 27



## Fundamental error in notion that money itself has intrinsic value

today's decision seems surprising, particularly since the recently-established steel committee of the OECD has opened the door to Third World involvement.

This third world involvement on the steel committee was largely the result of American influence. But the United States has only observer status at the shipbuilding talks. Japan is a dominating force on the shipbuilding committee. It is in a good position to change.

Delegates today shelved for a further four months any decision on revising the OECD's general arrangements for the progressive elimination of shipyard subsidies.

The present crisis the objectives of the pact are largely irrelevant, but Japan is particularly anxious to prevent proliferation of subsidies.

**DEPT. 7042 P.O. BOX 973 ROTTERDAM HOLLAND**



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## A new monetary framework

ry's inauguration of the new set of targets (to cover the 12 to next October) was anything but a cautious occasion. The fact that the growth rate for sterling M3, the standard measure of money supply, is 8.12 per cent must raise doubts about the Government's commitment to disinflation. The fact that the authorities had to raise MLR as high as 10 per cent to be compatible with even a rate of permitted monetary expansion again emphasizes that the private sector is having to suffer the backlash of excessive public sector borrowing.

It, of course, is argued that the monetary targets follow a period of low monetary growth—an annual increase of little more than 7 per cent in six months of the present financial year. It is true, does have the virtue of the new period from a relatively low starting point, producing negative growth. But it is as well to remember that, first, some sharp correction to growth was needed after the growth of last winter. Second, the statistics during the summer have been distorted by the banking and have almost certainly underplayed the underlying trend in monetary growth. The Chancellor has set a monetary target for the coming months that is worry markets in terms of future prospects. It may, on the other hand, have done enough with interest rates to bring about a private sector demand to be made the next year. Certainly, all the noises being made today that it was the buoyant private sector loan demand that was y thrown up until the 1979-PSBR in Treasury forecasts. (Why, incidentally, these forecasts could not have been reliable yesterday remains something of a mystery, albeit that the forecasts may be as good as anything else.) Then, does all this leave us? The will argue that the authorities may be weighing the stance on monetary growth on MLR. One would hope that they are right. But the monetary demands of the private sector if wage demands settle in figures and the dollar turns round at some point are not going to be played.

by borrowing

) painful

measure

measure of how the stock market has changed over the past three years, culminating in yesterday's hike in Minimum Lending Rate, have been so little reflected in the more highly geared companies that the market's more relaxed view is, directly attributable to the strengthening of balance sheets over the past three years. The combination of profitability, rights issues, emphasis upon liquidity, and subdued investment has reduced gearing to an exceptionally low historic standards. Stockbrokers, drew, for example, calculate that at borrowing is now only 19 per cent employed compared to 26 in 1975. More than this, however, those companies where gearing was a source of concern—Grand and Trust Houses Forte are cases—have not only seen the sheet ratios swinging in their favour, but also strong rising profits. Finding that interest gearing is a significant problem. The for where, last year's borrowings for 46 per cent of capital paid interest of £18.1m but still at profits of £38m. Read interest payments were more than covered by operating and Blackwood, Hodge, where were half of capital employed, interest 24 times. If these companies have in any way escaped themselves to a considerable extent the vagaries of the short-term rate cycle by taking on substantial debt at fixed rates, it is important just now, though, is accounting standard on deferred

tax which requires companies to take to reserve all tax liabilities which are not payable in the foreseeable future. The effect on asset values, if all deferred tax were to be transferred, could be to add 10 per cent or more to average net worth. This does not, of course, change the proportion of borrowing to capital employed, but the key gearing measure to many is the ratio between net debt and equity and in these terms the impact will clearly be significant.

Staveley

### Against the tide

Profits progress over the past four years would seem to belie the fact that Staveley still operates in engineering markets where conditions range from bad to awful.

Behind interim growth of 13 per cent to a profit of £5.4m is a strong management team squeezing earnings out of virtually static volume.

Meanwhile, a divisional break-down of current market conditions provides only the faintest grounds for optimism in the engineering sector. Staveley says that the recession has yet to bottom in foundries and abrasives, while machine tool operations remain in limbo.

There can be little doubt that rationalization in the past few years creates a base from which Staveley can achieve substantial recovery, but for the moment everything rests on the management's ability to swim against the tide. Here it is worth noting that the group's adventurous move into advanced micro-electronic technology through the \$5m takeover of the Californian, Electroscale Corporation, is justifying itself.

Helped by a first-time contribution from Electroscale, full-year profits could rise by a quarter to £12.5m which would put the shares down 5p to 275p on a p/e ratio of 4.1 rising to around 6 fully-taxed. Staveley's only tactical error in recent years seems to have been in adopting ED19 last year with the result that any gain at the attributable level will be insufficient to justify a dividend increase in excess of 10 per cent, although dividend cover peaked close to 6 times last year. So unless Staveley can find a loophole a prospective yield of 5 per cent may limit potential gains.

Kitchen Queen

### Growth in a static market

Kitchen Queen brings 27 per cent of its equity to the market in the wake of a number of heavily oversubscribed new issues. The stock market may have weakened since the summer, but there is little doubt that an appetite for new issues remains. It is a mixture of manufacturer and retailer, 9 per cent of its manufacturing output goes into its own retail outlets, principally three large stores, while the rest goes to customers like Home Caring, Dodge City and Woolworth. Until August the profits split was £391,000 from retailing and £1.1m from manufacturing.

The forecast for this year is for a total profit of £1.5m with the two divisions producing £550,000 and £1.25m respectively. Thus the unit is a fully-taxed p/e ratio of 8.4 or 4.6 at the offer price of 29p on an actual tax charge while the prospective yield is 8.6 per cent with 3.8 times dividend cover again on the actual tax charge.

During a sharp demand dip last year, KQ bought sales at the expense of margins, so profits fell from £1.14m to £963,000 while sales jumped 40 per cent. In the year just completed sales increased by under 2 per cent while stocks rose by 75 per cent to £4.8m. The outcome is gearing of around 48 per cent, though this is expected to more than halve in the current year.

The company is evidently going through a strong physical expansion phase and there can be little doubt that its performance in recent years helped by relatively low labour costs has been one of the toughest competitive elements which have caused Norcross so much trouble at Hygena. Its progress has been based on hard marketing and an emphasis on do-it-yourself kitchen units which, it is claimed, are defying the demand problems for rigid units which prompted Hygena to cut back capacity by 50 per cent. But the fact remains that it is operating in a broadly static market and, though the rating is about right, it carries with it a risk element in the longer term after new issue enthusiasm has gone.

## N Sea oil: how fast a pace for exploration?

A genuine attempt has been made by the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association in its paper for the Energy Commission meeting in December to raise the level of debate on how to develop North Sea oil.

It is an impressive piece of research which deserves a detailed response from government. Of course, the association uses its information to put the oil companies' points in their best light. But the paper is more than propaganda and does not fall into the trap of overstating its case.

The case is that for the United Kingdom to continue to be self-sufficient in oil by the 1990s between 20 and 25 exploratory wells need to be drilled every year for the next decade. To make this target achievable the Government will need to make more acreage available including the licensing of blocks in deep waters.

Greater encouragement will have to be given through tax incentives to develop smaller fields and government will need to give assurances that it will follow stable policies on development and depletion.

To the Government's great embarrassment the level of exploration this year has fallen sharply. Perhaps only 40 wells

Nicholas Hirst

will be drilled, against 67 last year and 53 in the more comparable 1976. The Government has accepted that this rate is too low and is examining with the association the question why it has happened.

The reasons are legion: lack of sufficient good prospects offered in the last licensing round; rising costs; a fall in the real price of oil; lack of finance; and the lack of experience in many companies now deeply involved in developing earlier fields.

What is certain is that government policies—tougher licensing, higher royalties and larger taxes—cannot be added as the sole reasons for the decline in drilling. It must be recognized, however, that they are a factor. A renewed threat of nationalization at the Labour Party Conference has increased uncertainty.

But that is not to say that the operators' association is necessarily right in believing that exploration drilling needs to be as high as it suggests, to meet self-sufficiency in the 1990s. Controls could be introduced to slow down development during 1980, which would conserve oil for use later.

This would be unlikely to benefit the economy, but it would preserve resources ready for the time when oil might not be available elsewhere at any price.

It is also possible that the level of recovery from fields might improve and, if smaller fields are made commercial, there are funds already made available to many companies.

The oil companies believe that the eventual amount of oil discovered is dependent on the rate of exploration. Once teams have left a region, the argument goes, they tend not to come back. Unless the pace is kept up, interest will fall, the infrastructure will decline and the nation ultimately will receive less oil than it otherwise would.

This argument suits the companies' case. They wish to avoid depletion controls to maximize cash flow, but the faster oil is used, the more needs to be found.

If that oil needs to be found in more difficult fields and at greater depths, the more incentives the oil companies will need to search for it.

Theoretically, there is no reason why a low, but steady, rate of drilling should not find as much oil as rapid exploration. The most important factor is the rate of recovery.

The oil companies' members now see the attractions of the North Sea will come on November 20 when applications for the 46 blocks on offer in the sixth round of licensing are due in.

Obviously, the characteristics of our comparative advantage vis-à-vis each other are not immense. At the same time, we are each heavily interdependent with the Third World.

In theory, a process of disintegration within the industrial world could probably go a long way without inflicting damage on our economic welfare. But it is hard to visualize that process without it also leading to intense national competition for the markets and materials of developing countries.

In considering the sources of the present monetary disturbances I recognize that the point has been made that the very large proportion of dollars in official and non-official balances held for international purposes is partly a vestige of the old system, and that a desire for diversification into other currencies is an independent influence on the stability of current arrangements. However, the forces that motivate decisions to diversify by a foreign dollar holder are, in the last analysis, no different than those bearing on the decisions of those holding the vast stock of dollars in the United States; and, experience suggests that, as the dollar strengthens, concern about diversification dwindles.

For those reasons, emphasis on the "dollar overhang" as a special problem has often seemed to me misplaced, for it could easily divert attention from the need for more fundamental measures to maintain confidence in the dollar generation.

The rigorous domestic and international measures in support of the dollar can relieve pressures from the direction of diversification, as seen. But if the problem is indeed more structural, it does not seem to me one for United States concern or action alone; if so, the preferred option for the United States would be in all likelihood to be the appropriate case for a current surplus.

There is something unifying, moreover, about some central banks taking full advantage of the flexibility afforded by present arrangements to place their funds where and when they choose, while complaining at the same time about instability in the system. In a floating system some of the particular concerns in a convertibility system about controlling the volume and composition of international re-

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Technology

Copying the Japanese

Once again Japan's success in harnessing technology to achieve success in world markets is being contrasted with Britain's generally mediocre record in following through its good basic research into development and commercial exploitation.

According to the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology, in their report this week on Japanese science-based industry, the best thing we can do now is to buy Japanese technology, Japan has often and profitably bought other people's technology in the past.

The committee waded through a mass of evidence from industry and government departments in Britain, and visited industry and government agencies in Japan, in an attempt to separate the facts from myths about the Japanese success.

There has, of course, been no "miracle" or instant transformation in Japan. Their success is the near-inevitable result of a combination of national priorities, assumptions, customs and goals.

The select committee argue that the success of Japanese science-based companies is based on four main factors. First, there has been a national consensus that exploitation of science and technology is the route to Japan's economic revival. Secondly, there has been a concentration on specific areas and products, which have been vigorously promoted both at home and abroad.

Thirdly, the Japanese have developed highly efficient production processes and have

## In search of a stable international order



Mr. Paul Volcker.

erves appear in a different light and may reasonably have lower priority. But that should not mean that, with the collective instruments at hand, progress could not be made under international auspices toward achieving an appropriate balance between the supply of dollars and its desired use in official reserves.

But if the system is to be managed, who will do it and how? The obvious institutional focus is the IMF, and it plainly has a full plate of work ahead.

I have long felt that if that work was to proceed with full effectiveness, the effort of the international bureaucracy needs to be reinforced by more active regular participation by politically responsible officials of member governments. That is, of course, the rationale of the council authorized by the new articles.

To a degree, the function has been performed on an interim basis by the Advisory Council. But it would seem to me useful more than symbolically, for that body to assume now full legitimacy by transforming itself formally into the Council and renewing the sense of commitment to develop its surveillance function.

As a practical matter, that body will be too cumbersome and too far removed to deal adequately with some of the continuing issues of exchange rate and economic policy management that arise among

the leading industrial countries, nor could it really hope to have the kind of political authority in those countries necessary to make the process work most effectively. That gap can be filled, it seems to me, only by more or less continuous consultation among the "trilateral" countries—Japan, Europe and the United States—and the consultation must extend to the highest level. The recent practice of "economic summits" points that way.

There are over time will not, I suspect, lie primarily in particular decisions reached at particular times. Instead, the most important result can be in the less public process of exposure to each other's problems and viewpoints, working against the natural bias to focus primarily on the internal consequences of economic policy.

As mutual understanding is enhanced at the top, the response to particular problems as they arise from time to time can be facilitated and speeded at lower levels.

This may seem a modest programme. But if there was real commitment to the approach then I feel confident that, in the end, the floating system will come much closer to the ideal of reconciling of our domestic and international objectives.

Today, a stronger and stable dollar is plainly in the interest of the United States and of the world. These recent months have, if nothing else, been instructive to all—a sliding dollar undercuts our own anti-inflationary effort, generating uncertainty at home and abroad, hurting growth. There has been a sense of drift, of a lack of control or direction in the monetary system infecting and reinforcing other sources of economic instability.

Now, we can see the beginnings of a new base. It cannot rest on the actions of the United States alone—for we are no longer the dominant power of Bretton Woods. But our strength can be joined with others to provide fresh impetus and a renewed sense of commitment to a stable international order.

Paul Volcker

This is an edited version of the first Fred Hirst Memorial Lecture delivered last night at the University of Warwick. The author is President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

## Business Diary: Sir Jack's home-coming • Peace offering

Colston, the octogenarian, president of the EEC, making a sentimental visit Tuesday to Well East London, to open a latest supermarket on the site where he barrowed in his early days after World War. He started business on a mob mentality, selling food groceries from a someone else's bar, he graduated to the Well Street he was about £20 a week, stepped down from group's shops were in a week. He of a Hackney tailor, he retained in for the area. Tesco's still where he first in 1920 seven years bought his first small the Old Town Hall in the Midland Bank in east, Hackney, round from the new shop.

trialists are already offered very generous incentives. But now the Peace People's first loan—£4,000 at 5 per cent for an initial term of six months—appears to have brought benefits in a company which had an application for government aid rejected. Emerald Crystal, a small glass manufacturer in Coalbrookdale, co Tyrone, recruited extra labour on the strength of the loan and now instead of engravings, other companies' "blanks" it is producing 500 pieces of fine cut glass every day and planning its first export shipments. The Government's Local Enterprise Development Unit changed its mind about aid after the Peace People's loan and came up with a package of grants and loans totalling £60,000. Sean Quinn, Emerald's managing director, said: "There is no doubt that the Peace People's money was absolutely vital. It unleashed a source of far greater investment funds."

The Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances, now nine years old, has decided to beef up its organisation and possibly nearly double its present £100,000 a year budget. The main step is to find a new director general.

Michael Colston, who is the association's chairman as well as chairman and managing director of the Colston Group, says that Ken Hendley, the present director, will remain at the centre of things as executive director and secretary of the expanded association. "With the co-operation of everybody, we decided to look at our strengths and weaknesses," Colston said. We decided we were weak on relationships with government, with the consumer movement and with Brussels. This was because of a shortage of manpower and of expertise. The association is worried about the general increase in government legislation affecting it. European harmonization has to be coped with and product liability is a particular anxiety.

Colston says that they will explore the possibility of getting together with the Electricity Council to promote electricity, which he thinks is too much the poor relation compared with gas. There is piquancy in the fact that Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading, celebrated his fifth birthday by exacting written promises of future good conduct from Trident Discount Centres. Trident is a leading cut-price chain with 100 stores selling domestic appliances around the country. Only days before Borrie's announcement Angus Gosman, director and general manager of the company appeared on the Thames Television programme TV Eye complaining that manufacturers were breaking the law by forcing discount companies like his to raise their prices. The programme rather embarrassed the Office of Fair Trading which has been faced with similar complaints of illegal price maintenance from other discount dealers in the camera trade for the past two years without being able to take any effective steps. Nevertheless, the office promised to investigate the new allegations "as a matter of urgency". Most of the domestic appliances and hi-fi equipment manufacturers named in the television programme claimed that

they took steps against discount dealers—such as withholding credit or even threatening to cut off supplies—not because they were anxious to force up prices, but because they were dissatisfied with the cut-price merchants' standards of service. All the 115 complaints against Trident went to the British business ombudsman, the Lord and Strathclyde areas of Scotland. Gosman is a signatory to the written assurance of future fair trading which the company has now given Borrie. Millions are not what they used to be. At least that is the finding of a survey conducted by the American Magazine, Town and Country. It appears that no fewer than 12,000 Americans become millionaires (the dollar variety) every year, but they are more likely to have earned their fortunes in Hollywood, writing a best seller, by owning a chain of fast food shops, or by manufacturing pet foods than from the traditional oil or property. But though the number of American millionaires is increasing, they are getting poorer, because of the decrease in the dollar's buying power.

David Felton

## MANGANESE BRONZE HOLDINGS LIMITED

Extracts from the Report and Accounts to 31 July, 1978

	1978	1977
	£'000	£'000
Issued Share capital and Reserves	11,866	9,843
Group turnover	32,701	30,836
Profit after taxation	2,341	2,330
Earnings per Ordinary Share	23.04p	23.30p

\* The Directors have recommended a final dividend on the Ordinary Share capital of 2.1034p per Share (1977-1.8836p per Share), to Shareholders on the Register on 24 November, 1978 with an option to take Ordinary Shares in lieu.

\* During the year both Caplin Engineering and B.S.A. Guns suffered from depressed trading conditions giving rise to an adverse swing in profits amounting to some £760,000, which was made good by the remaining group companies.

\* The prospects for next year are satisfactory, subject to an early and satisfactory resolution of the difficulties facing the British motor vehicle industry.

\* It is expected that the Report and Accounts will be sent to Shareholders on 20 November, 1978.





























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**Tayside Regional Council**

### Director of Finance

£13,434-£14,361  
(Ref. 402/78)

The Regional Council is seeking a successor to the present Director who will be retiring in May of next year. The population of the Region is around 402,000 and the headquarters are in the centre of Dundee.

The person appointed will manage a Department of some 200 staff and will have overall responsibility for the control and administration of the Council's revenue and capital budget, currently of £130 million. The post also carries responsibility for maintaining and reviewing financial control and the accounting procedures of the Council. The Council has an extensive computer facility.

Intending applicants should hold an appropriate professional qualification in accounting and the successful candidate will be able to demonstrate extensive experience gained at senior level within a Local Authority Finance Department.

Application forms and details of the post are available from and returnable to the Principal Personnel Officer, 15 Albert Square, Dundee, Telephone 23281 Ext. 3881. Closing date for receipt of applications is Friday 24th November, 1978.

Candidates of either sex may apply.

## MANAGER

### International Marketing

We are a dynamic division of a major corporation involved in the design and manufacture of simulator/training devices for aircraft, air traffic control, submarine and ship control, and radar systems. Because of our continued growth, we are seeking a manager with a suitable technical background and experience in international marketing to foreign companies, governments and defence agencies.

This highly desirable position within our marketing department will require the planning and management of the international marketing activities within the division including conducting surveys, developing follow-ups and expediting sales of our products to existing and potential customers. The position also requires the management and the evaluation of performance of the sales representatives on the staff.

We are located in Central Long Island, New York State. We can offer an excellent salary together with company-paid benefits which include medical and dental coverage and life insurance. There is a pension plan and assistance will be given for relocation.

Applications will be treated with complete confidence. Resumes, which must include salary history and requirements, should be sent to Box No 0060 N, The Times, WC1X 8EZ.

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#### NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of the Times Newspaper Limited, copies of which are available on request.

#### COMPANY NOTICES

**THE THOMPSON ORGANISATION LIMITED**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the members of the above company are entitled to attend the 11th Annual General Meeting of the company to be held on Friday, 24th November, 1978, at 10.30 a.m. at the offices of the company, 11, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA.

The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:

1. To receive and approve the accounts and the auditors' report for the year ended 31st March 1978.

2. To elect directors in place of those retiring.

3. To elect auditors.

4. To transact any other business.

By order of the Board,  
MARK O. KIRCH, Secretary.

CLAYCO COUNTY COUNCIL  
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**BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

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By order of the Board,  
MARK O. KIRCH, Secretary.

CLAYCO COUNTY COUNCIL  
Notice is hereby given that the 11th Annual Meeting of the Council will be held on Friday, 24th November, 1978, at 10.30 a.m. at the Council Offices, 11, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA.

The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:

1. To receive and approve the accounts and the auditors' report for the year ended 31st March 1978.

2. To elect directors in place of those retiring.

3. To elect auditors.

4. To transact any other business.

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To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY

01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS

01-778 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS

01-778 9231

PERSONAL TRADE

01-778 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE

061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:

Classified Queries Dept

01-837 1234, Extn 7180

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Ltd, copies of which are available on request.

Animals and Birds	35
Appointments	35
Business to Business	34
Education	31
Financial	31
Health	31
Legal	31
Medical	31
Property	31
Real Estate	31
Services	31
Travel	31
Wanted	31
Winter Sports	31

See how replies should be addressed to:

The Times

PO Box 7

New Printing House Square

City of London EC4A 3DF

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On all cancellations, the advertiser must state the date of cancellation, the date of publication, the date of the advertisement, and the date of the advertisement.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad, and if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Advertising Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180).

We regret that the advertiser cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THOU shalt make thy prayer unto me, the Almighty, and he shall hear thee, and thou shalt pay thy vows, Job 22:37

**BIRTHS**

ASBETT—On November 7, 1978, to Ann and James, a son, James John Asbett.

COHEN—On November 7, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Cohen.

GRIBBS—On November 7, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Gribbs.

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WATSON—On November 7, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Watson.

WILSON—On November 7, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Wilson.

YOUNG—On November 7, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Young.

ZIMMERMAN—On November 7, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Zimmerman.

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## BIRTHS

SUTHERLAND—On November 6, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Sutherland.

TAYLOR—On November 6, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Taylor.

WILSON—On November 6, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Wilson.

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## DEATHS

MACKENZIE—On November 9, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Mackenzie.

TAYLOR—On November 9, 1978, to David and Susan, a son, David Michael Taylor.

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